THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 16th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half-past nine of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Sabotage on railway tracks in the State.

* 465 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I formally put the question, Sir. The answers may be printed in the proceedings."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have placed the answer on the table of the House, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cases of mischief and attempted mischief to the railway track within the jurisdiction of this State were reported to the State Government during the year 1952–53;

(*b*) the dates and places of occurrence of each case; and

(*c*) whether any investigation was made with regard to the motive for these acts?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"(*a*) Fifty-nine cases were reported.

" (*b*) & (*c*) A statement[a] is laid on the table of the House which gives also the result of the investigations made in each case. Details of the nature of the mischief are not given as it would not be in the public interest to do so."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I would like to put a supplementary question, Sir. In the printed answer against item 39 it has been stated that the mischief on the railway track between Bobbili and Dokinavalasa at mile 258-7/11 was due to the mischief by Andhra State agitators. It has also been printed that the same has not yet been detected. I would like to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether it was the ' Andhra agitators ' or the mischief that had not been detected."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The identity of the persons concerned, Sir."

[a] **Printed as Appendix I on pages 365–368 infra.**

[16th July 1953

The Rayalaseema Development Board.

* 468 Q.—

[Answered on 15th July 1953. Supplementary questions continued.]

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Of the 61 recommendations of this Board up to 7th March 1953, how many have been provided for in the current Budget as far as the recommendations falling within the purview of this Government are concerned? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the answer to question No. 575 which has been put down for to-day."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" In selecting the representatives of the people of Rayalaseema for constituting the Rayalaseema Development Board, may I know the reason why Mr. Nagi Reddi who defeated Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi had been omitted and Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi had been given a place in the Board? Does it mean that Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi who had been defeated in the general elections represents the people more fully than Mr. Nagi Reddi who defeated him? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This question has nothing to do with the present question. Those people who were considered fit to represent the people of Rayalaseema were chosen as members of the Board."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What is the criterion that the Government adopt to judge whether a person is fit to represent the people or not? Is it the opinion of the Government that a person who had been defeated in the elections and rejected by the people a fit person to represent the very people who threw him out? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" That is not at all the consideration that weighed with the Government, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" My question has not been answered straightaway, Sir. I want a definite answer from the Government as to why Mr. Nagi Reddi and other Communist M.L.As. had not been chosen as members of the Board and as to why Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi who was defeated in the elections was chosen in preference to Mr. Nagi Reddi."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" If the hon. Member were to peruse the list carefully he would find that besides Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, there are very many members on the Board."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Minister can give a definite and clear-cut answer. He might say ' A separate question may be put ' or ' I want notice, Sir ' or some such thing, by way of reply. Instead, the Hon. Minister is giving evasive replies. I want a straight answer, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the discussion is taking a political turn. Members who were nominated

to the Board are chosen according to the best discretion of the Government from people who are interested in the districts, who are acquainted with the subjects concerned and who have a mature understanding in respect of all matters concerned."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I take it that the Government in these cases are dividing the responsibility between the defeated and the elected people, the elected people to represent the public in the Legislature and the defeated people to represent in other places? " (Cheers from Opposition Benches.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"That is also quite a plausible justification in some cases. But in most cases it should not be inferred that only the persons who have been nominated are competent and the rest are declared incompetent. Only a certain number can be added after all."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I take it then that the Government mean by the word ' representative ' only the ' representative of the Government ' and not the ' representative of the people '? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" ' Representative ' means that nothing should be done to put in people who are ' unrepresentative '."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" In view of the fact that the Rayalaseema Development Board has not done any useful work till now, will the Government consider the desirability of winding up the same? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If that is the opinion of a person for whose opinions I have great respect, it shall be duly considered, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister had insinuated the Communist Members, Sir. I shall explain how. He had just now told that people who had been nominated to the Board were chosen according to the best discretion of the Government from among those who are interested in the welfare of the districts and who are acquainted with the subjects concerned therein."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" And are of mature understanding."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Does it mean that the Communist M.L.As. who had been chosen as the representatives of the people and who had defeated Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi and others are not fit to be the representatives of the people and are they not acquainted with the subjects concerning Rayalaseema? I submit, Sir, that the Hon. Chief Minister had thus insinuated us. Therefore, Sir, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to give your ruling on the same."

[16th July 1953

MR. SPEAKER :—" Ruling! On what point am I to give a ruling? "

9-40 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I agree, Sir, every one has a right to make remarks but I have already anticipated Sri Venkateswarlu's point and said that those who have not been included should not understand it as a declaration having been made against them; it is only a certain number that could be included."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, may I know if the selection is made on the recommendation of responsible Government officials or whether the Government are making the selections *suo motu*? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The recommendations of Government officials have not been called for in this particular case. The Minister in charge of this knows all the people."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am glad, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has stated that people who are representatives of the people alone would be chosen. That being so, Sir, may I know whom Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi represents and if so, how was his representative character measured or judged? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I expect Sri Sanjeeva Reddi will be the Chief Minister of the new Andhra State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sri Sanjeeva Reddi's going to be the Chief Minister of the Andhra State is not the concern of this Legislature. I would only like to know how Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi was representative of any section of the people in so far as this Development Board was concerned; we are not at all concerned with the machinations of the Congress Party concerning things that they may do later on."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Anyone with an impartial and just understanding of public affairs will take it that one who is expected universally to become the Chief Minister of the Andhra State is representative of the people and is fit to serve on this constructive Board."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that Sri Sanjeeva Reddi has been elected to the Council of States by the Members of the Legislative Assembly to represent the whole Assembly in the Council of States? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Is it the policy of the Government to put in people in particular positions because they will become something in future and is it not their policy to look into the minds of the people and select such people as have been selected by the people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is easier to understand actual elections than to understand the minds of the people."

16th July 1953]

Libraries in Madras City.

* 473 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many libraries there are in the City of Madras;

(*b*) for how many the Government have given subsidies; and

(*c*) the libraries not assisted by the Government so far and the reason for such non-assistance?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Eighty-five.

" (*b*) Seven libraries have been paid grants from State funds for 1952–53.

" (*c*) A statement [a] furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" With reference to the answer placed on the table of the House yesterday in reply to my question, may I know, Sir, whether libraries Nos. 67 to 72 are run by Harijans and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of giving them subsidies? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" These libraries do not satisfy the condition prescribed for aid from State funds."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the libraries are expected to keep a definite number of books? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I would refer the hon. Member to the rules concerning libraries eligible for aid under the Madras Public Libraries Rules. I do not think there need be any definite number of books."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the City Library authority is conducting any library, if not, why they are not maintaining any library even though they have Rs. 5 lakhs and odd at their disposal for conducting libraries? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Though in fact, this is a separate question, I would like to inform the House that the Madras Library authority has been anxious to start a central library for which they are in search of suitable accommodation and they have not yet succeeded in finding accommodation."

Acquisition of lands for cheri sites in certain villages of Tiruvallur taluk.

* 482 *Q.*—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the proposals for acquiring lands for cheri sites as mentioned below are pending with the Government, and if so, how long and for what reasons :—

(*a*) Thirur,

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 368–370 infra.

[16th July 1953

(*b*) Kadambathur,

(*c*) Venmanambudur,

(*d*) Pudumavilangai, and

(*e*) Krishnapuram

in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Acquisition proposals in respect of Tirur, Kadambathur, Venmanambudur and Pudumavilangai have been completed, and the proposals in respect of Krishnapuram are under examination by the Collector."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" In view of the fact that acquisition of land sites for cheri is delayed for more than three years, will the Government fix a reasonable time for the concerned officers to dispose of pending cases and give directions to them to dispose of them within the time prescribed? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Every effort is made to expedite acquisition."

Assignment of lands in Kanchikacherla village, Krishna district, for house-sites.

* 487 *Q.*—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have issued orders that the S. Nos. 404/41 and 404/49 in Kanchikacherla village, Krishna district, be assigned for house-sites?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Member is apparently referring to S. Nos. 504/A-1 and 504/A-9 of Kanchikacherla village. The Government have ordered that the plots in the occupation of encroachers in these survey numbers should be assigned to the encroachers after a layout of the plots is prepared."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know the actual date on which the orders were passed and the dates on which the assignees were issued the pattas and if there is any delay, may I know the reasons therefor? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not understand the importance of the dates. Anyway, I want notice."

House-sites for the Harijans of Rayanapadu village, Vijayavada taluk.

* 488 *Q.*—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government sanctioned three or four years back house-sites for the Harijans of Rayanapadu village in Vijayavada taluk;

(*b*) if so, whether pattas were issued for the said lands; and

(*c*) if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) Does not arise."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, if, whether along with the house-sites, a well has also been sanctioned for providing drinking water to Harijans. If so, Sir, may I know whether the well has been dug; if not, why has so much delay taken place? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I request notice about the question."

Sub-Court for Kasaragod.

* 489 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was a proposal to open a Sub-Court at Kasaragod; and

(*b*) if so, why it has not been done?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Representations have been received to open a Sub-Court at Kasargod. The Government have examined the matter carefully but consider that there is no case for the opening of a Sub-Court for the present."

Management of the Koothali estate, Kurumbranad taluk.

* 503 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member in whose name the question stands is not in his place and so, the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total yearly income derived by Government from Koothali estate (Kurumbranad taluk, North Malabar) is; and

(*b*) what the total expenditure incurred by Government on managing the above estate is?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (*a*) Rs. 37,763–9–4.

" (*b*) Rs. 23,376–13–8."

Recognition of the Constables' Association.

* 504 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have withdrawn recognition of the Constables' Association;

[16th July 1953

(b) if so, on what date and on what grounds;

(c) whether any notice of withdrawal of such recognition was served on any of the office-bearers of the Association; and

(d) whether the Association premises were raided on the morning of 8th January 1953 and property of the Association in any way damaged or destroyed or taken away?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Yes, Sir. The reference is presumed to be to the City Constables Association.

" (b) The recognition of the Association was withdrawn on 8th January 1953, and a Press Note issued by Government the same day sets out in detail the reasons for this decision; the attention of the hon. Member is invited to that Press Note.

" (c) No, Sir. The conduct of the Executive Committee precluded any such notice.

" (d) The premises were entered into so as to effect the arrest of certain persons duly ordered to be detained under the Preventive Detention Act. As far as Government are aware, no property belonging to the Association was damaged or destroyed or taken away."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know if it is not a fact that some of the records and some property were seized and taken away by the Government? Will the Government consider the question of restoring them to the Association? Will the Government also consider the question of granting recognition to the Association? When will they take up the question if it is not at present under their consideration? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has put four questions together."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have already said that no property was damaged or destroyed or taken away. Some papers were taken in order to find out facts and regarding their return, if proper applications are made, they will be returned."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" When, Sir, papers and files are taken away from the office of a public organization . . . (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ' Public organization? ') It is a public organization in the sense that people belonging to the general public have started that organization. When papers are taken away from an Association of the public by the Police without a search warrant, is it not the duty of the Police to automatically return them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are rules concerning the seizure and the return and every rule will be observed."

16th July 1953]

Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I would like to know whether the Government have since granted recognition to the Association; if they have not, do they contemplate giving recognition? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The question has been repeated; it was put by the hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" But my question was not answered, Sir, and it was whether, since the constables have been deprived of their venue of making representations, the Government will consider the question of granting recognition to the Association. That question has not been answered, Sir."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the conduct of the people concerned changes and sufficiently changes for recognition, the time will arrive then and the Government will consider it but not now."

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, is it not the question of recognition of an organization a matter of collective bargaining? When a question of collective bargaining is involved in the matter of recognition of a trade union the one and only criterion is whether the organization is representative of the people whom it claims to represent and may I, therefore, know whether the Government have got any other considerations for according this recognition? " 9–50 a.m.

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the points and principles referred to by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition do not apply to service organizations and especially to a Police Service Organization."

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, in the absence of an organization which can actually represent the body of constables how do the Government propose to find an avenue for the constables to represent their grievances? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, there are plenty of avenues for the representation of their grievances and, in fact, it is very easy to make and very difficult to overrule representations or even to deal with bad cases where men have to be dealt with under the disciplinary rules. There is no difficulty whatsoever for Government servants to make representations. As regards the question whether this particular body of officials require additional facilities for organizing and representing their grievances, I have no doubt that the policemen concerned will duly make their representations."

Sri V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, may I know whether the City Constables Association did at any time apply for the restoration of recognition after it was withdrawn by the Government? "

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the gentlemen who were dismissed have been writing letters but Government do not consider them to be representations from policemen who are in service."

[16th July 1953

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I can understand individual constables being able to make representations direct to Government in cases of personal grievances but where a grievance is common to all constables how do the Government expect them to make individual representations, and, if not so, what is the channel that the Government propose to open up for the constables to make collective representations? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am quite convinced that they have every facility to make representations of the kind mentioned without the assistance of the gentlemen opposite."

Representations from the Romperu Irrigation Development Committee.

* 508 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any representation was made to the Government by the Romperu Irrigation Development Committee, Chirala, for the authorization of the Romperu Lands Committee with the Sub-Collector, Ongole, as its Chairman—

(1) to examine each case of encroachment of the Romperu lands and decide upon as to which of the encroachers deserve to possess the lands; and

(2) to investigate into the possibilities of providing irrigation facilities to these lands;

and if so, what action was taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, the matter is receiving attention."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Sir, may I know what are the specific terms of reference made to the Romperu Committee appointed by the Government and whether the Government have received the report of this Committee? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the Government have not yet received the report. The terms are to go into the various questions pertaining to the Romperu drain lands. A Special Deputy Collector has also been appointed to gather the necessary data."

The " Madras Information."

* 509 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what are the aims and objects of Government in publishing " Madras Information? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The aims and objects of the ' Madras Information ' are to supply information on Government's policies and activities in the various departments—

(1) to the public in this State,

16th July 1953]

(2) to persons outside the State, and

(3) to officers and staff of the various State departments to enable them to appreciate and emulate the activities and results achieved in others.

For this purpose facts, figures and articles in the journal are allowed to be freely quoted and republished by anybody."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, is this publication intended to do propaganda for the views of the ruling party and, if not so, will the Government be pleased to give the views of the Opposition parties also in this publication? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No propaganda is intended. Only a factual presentation of the policies and the activities of the Government is proposed to be given."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the language editions of the ' Madras Information ' have been suspended and, if so, what are the reasons and, whether the same reasons would not reasonably apply to the English edition also? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it was felt that there are a good number of English and language papers to give information on Government's policies and activities in this State and that it was necessary to continue the English version only for consumption mainly outside the State and by the departments of the Government."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Are there not enough English papers giving details of the Madras Government's activities for the benefit of other States? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, there are some but it was felt that it was necessary to continue the English version of the ' Madras Information '."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister in charge tell us how many pages of the ' Madras Information ' are devoted for the publication of the photographs of the Hon. Ministers? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, that is one of the considerations why the publication of these have been stopped and they will be cut down to the minimum."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, are we to understand that the publication of the English version is for consumption outside the State and not inside the State? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, for consumption inside the State there is ample publicity in the daily press."

[16th July 1953

Remission granted to ryots in West Godavari district.

* 521 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of loss of crops in West Godavari district due to the failure of monsoon and heavy floods during 1946–52; and

(b) the total of amount of remission granted to the ryots of that district during the same period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The total extent of loss of crops in the West Godavari district during the period 1946 to 1952 was 621,246 acres.

" (b) The total amount of remission granted during the same period was Rs. 44,47,372."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" Sir, have the Government ascertained the reasons for these incessant floods in this district and have they got any programme to put an end to these floods? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, if the river Godavari is very angry, she is flooded."

City constables detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

* 523 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of police constables in Madras City who were detained under the Preventive Detention Act;

(b) the number of police constable arrested on the 18th of January 1953 and how many constables were injured on that day; and

(c) the number of those who were taken to a police camp in St. Thomas Mount and detained for more than 24 hours without being produced before the Magistrate?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Fifty-one.

" (b) Arrested, one hundred and forty-one and injured, sixteen.

" (c) None."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, is it a fact that such of those constables as were promised to be reinstated and who expressed regret have neither been taken back nor have the salaries for the period of suspension been paid to them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the representations made by the delinquents with regard to their regret have been duly considered from time to time but we cannot discuss the merits of those representations now."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, on a former occasion the Hon. the Chief Minister was good enough to promise that

16th July 1953]

the question of reinstatement of these constables would be considered sympathetically. May I know, Sir, whether in pursuance of this statement, how many of these constables have been reinstated?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the total number of people who have been dismissed is much less than the number of people who were arrested. Many of them have been reduced, suspended or otherwise punished and taken back into service. Some of them stand dismissed and their cases will be considered when their appeal comes up to Government."

Grant for T.B. Sanatorium at Sengipatti, Tanjore district.

* 524 Q.—SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether representations have been made by the Tanjore District Board and the Collector of Tanjore as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the T.B. Sanatorium at Sengipatti, for the sanction of the grant towards the maintenance of the 'Sanatorium'; and if so, at what stage the matter stands? 10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A representation was received by Government only from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tanjore, for a maintenance grant to the Sanatorium. He was informed that the question of giving a grant-in-aid from Government would be considered as a Part II scheme for 1954–55."

SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government are paying contributions and grants for the various sanatoria situated in other districts of the State and denying any grant for the T.B. Sanatorium at Sengipatti in Tanjore district to which the District Board of Tanjore has contributed Rs. 10 lakhs and the public also has contributed Rs. 6 lakhs? Will the Government at least consider the question of payment of maintenance grant of Rs. 50,000 for the T.B. Sanatorium?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Sanatorium was opened in December 1951. It must function at least for a year so that we may know what will be the deficit. It is only then that we can think of giving grant-in-aid."

Supply of Tungabhadra water to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

* 525 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government, (1) for taking permanent measures to ensure adequate and continuous supply of Tungabhadra water to the

[16th July 1953

Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, and (2) for replacing the old and damaged shutters of the anicut at Adinimayapalli across the river Pennar; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and it is awaited. The work of replacing the shutters of the anicut at Adinimayapalli has however been taken up and it is expected to be completed very soon."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that recently the local authorities have issued notices to all the owners of irrigable dry lands not to use K.C. Canal water for these lands even though these lands have been enjoying these facilities for many years past? With a view to save these ryots from the immense loss and distress which would otherwise be caused by the action of the local authorities, and with a view to promote food production, will the Hon. Minister take immediate action to restore irrigation facilities for these lands? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. But I may tell him that there is an officer appointed for the purpose of localising the ayacut under the K.C. canal."

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" May I know whether the K.C. canal is going to be remodelled as per the Khosla Committee's report to get sufficient supply of water to Cuddappah and Kurnool districts which will be more than what they are getting at present? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The report has not yet been received."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps have definitely been taken by the Government with regard to the remodelling of the K.C. Canal as per the recommendations of the Khosla Committee's report? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The investigation is being done, Sir."

Loss on account of accidents to Government buses.

* 526 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were any accidents to Government Transport buses during 1952 and if so, the causes for the same; and

(b) what the loss sustained by the Government on account of such accidents last year was?

16th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) A statement[a] furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House.

" (b) The Government sustained a loss of Rs. 9,210-9-0 due to accidents in 1952."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government are paying anything to Government Transport servants who are involved in accidents, and if so how much money had been spent in 1952? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is an Accident Reserve Fund of Rs. 2 lakhs. If the hon. Member would like to know details of expenditure, I should like notice. A separate question may be put on the subject."

Agricultural loans in Anantapur district.

* 527 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA (on behalf of Sri K. V. Vema Reddi) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether, out of the Government grant of twelve and a half lakhs of rupees towards the agricultural loans, allotted for Anantapur district for the relief of the famine-affected agriculturists, about nine lakhs of rupees lapsed to the Government for want of personnel for the distribution of loans before March 1953?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The amount surrendered by the Collector of Anantapur under loans under Land Improvement Loans and Agricultural Loans Acts is Rs. 9,55,000 and the sum surrendered under pumping installations is Rs. 50,000. The surrender was not due to want of special staff."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point involved in this question is this. Out of 12½ lakhs of rupees sanctioned by the Government to be disbursed to the peasants under ' agricultural loans ', Rs. 9½ lakhs had been returned to the Government. May I know from the Hon. Minister, if this returning of the amount was not due to want of special staff for disbursement of loans, why was it that the Government got it back? Is it because the Government thought that loans to peasants should not be sanctioned or is it because the peasants have not applied for loans or is it because the Government thought that that money is being wasted? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The question and answer give a wrong impression. The hon. Member conveniently forgets that about Rs. 51 lakhs had been disbursed. Only a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs and odd was surrendered. Five tahsildars and 21 Revenue Inspectors were employed for this purpose. As we found money we were rushing to the rescue of peasants. The last allotment was made at the end of the year."

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 370–371 infra.

[16th July 1953

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the disbursing authorities are held responsible for the recovery of loans and therefore the disbursing authorities are niggardly, cautious and stingy with regard to the sanctioning of these loan applications? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not know what the state of affairs were in the Pudukottah Durbar; but, generally, the disbursing authorities are not held responsible."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir, సభ్యులు ఇతర నియోజకవర్గపు విషయముల గురించి మాట్లాడినప్పుడు, ప్రతి తడవ రివిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు, సభ్యులు ఆ విధంగా ఇతర నియోజకవర్గముల గురించి మాట్లాడుటకు అధికారము లేనట్లు, సమాధానమిస్తున్నారు. సభ్యులకు తమ నియోజకవర్గములు తప్ప, ఇతర నియోజకవర్గముల గురించి మాట్లాడుటకు అధికారము లేదా అని అడుగుచున్నాను."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The hon. Member Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah states that the Hon. Revenue Minister said that every Member should speak from the point of view of his constituency."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has wholly misunderstood the joke. The Hon. Revenue Minister's idea was not to confine hon. Members each to his own constituency. The Hon. Revenue Minister was tempted to make a joke because an allegation was made that disbursing officers were made personally responsible for loans. They are responsible as all public officials are responsible. There is no question of personal responsibility by way of underwriting a loan."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that as soon as Rs. 12½ lakhs was sent to the Collector of Anantapur district for disbursement as loans, the Collector returned Rs. 9½ lakhs almost within a week? Did the Government investigate into the whole question as to why the Collector returned the amount? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As I said, the allotment made was in the region of about 61 lakhs of rupees. A sum of about Rs. 51 lakhs had already been spent. As the balance of the amount was allotted late, it could not be disbursed within the period allowed. The actual figures of disbursement will be a little bit more because the figures furnished in the answer to the question are only up to the end of February and not up to the end of March."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" In view of the fact that loans were not paid to hundreds of applicants for whom loans were sanctioned by the Government and were surrendered to the Government by the Collector, will the Government at least now consider the fact that the surrendering of the sanctioned amount by the Collector is responsible for the famine situation in Anantapur district and grant an extra quota to that district? "

16th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All these questions are very useful. But I do hope that the net result will not be that the Collectors will begin to disburse amounts in order to please some people without really looking into the necessity of each case."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point I ask for is this. It is true that the Government had spent about Rs. 51 lakhs. The Collector at the time he asked for extra allotment which the Government sanctioned knew that there were serious famine conditions in the district. Within a week after sanction by the Government, the Collector returned a sum of about Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as could not be disbursed and consequently the peasants were not able to get loans which were due to them. I should say that due to the inadequate arrangements made by the Collector the people were not able to get loans. I should like to know from the Government whether it is a fact or not?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Loans cannot be distributed like hand-bills. The whole thing had to be enquired into."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, the date of the allotment and the time for disbursement and may I know whether the local representatives made a strong protest against the surrender of this amount and there was ample time even after that to disburse the sums within the limited time?" 10-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I was lost in the long question, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I know, Sir, why the Government considered it necessary to return the nine lakhs of rupees to the Collector in spite of the fact that the Collector has surrendered it?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government returned in order that the money should be disbursed and, as a matter of fact, some money was disbursed."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" From the statement just now placed on the floor of the House, I think the Hon. Minister has restricted the relief that is being given in the famine areas. May I request the Government not to further restrict the very small relief in those distress areas?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Assembly is particularly the guardian of the finances of the State and I do hope that no impression will be created by which the executive will be led to believe that they should not carry out the instructions as to the distribution of the loans in the same carefull manner as they have been hitherto doing."

[16th July 1953

House rent allowance for the menial staff of Vijayavada Municipality.

* 528 *Q.*—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Vijayavada Municipality in its C.R. No. 1087, dated the 30th November 1951, granted interim relief of Rs. 15 per mensem to all its staff;

(*b*) whether the municipal council in the same resolution also granted a house rent allowance of Rs. 5 to all its menial staff;

(*c*) whether a communication, dated the 5th December 1951, was received from the Vijayavada Municipality requesting the Government to pass orders on the resolution in view of the fact that the muncipality's financial position could afford to meet the extra expenditure; and

(*d*) whether orders were passed as requested and, if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Municipal Council requested the Government to sanction an interim relief of Rs. 15 to all municipal employees and to sanction house rent allowance to sweepers and scavengers also.

" (*c*) The Commissioner communicated a copy of the resolution of the Municipal Council on the subject and solicited the orders of Government.

" (*d*) The proposals of the Municipal Council were not approved, as they were not acceptable. The Government have since passed orders permitting all Municipal Councils to pay house rent allowance to their conservancy staff at Rs. 3 (three) per mensem provided the municipal councils can meet the expenditure from their own funds without any grant from Government."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that though the Government have sanctioned a meagre amount of Rs. 3 as house rent allowance the workers have not been paid even that sum of Rs. 3; and if so, will the Government take immediate action and see that the workers are paid without any further delay? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Permission has been given to all the Municipal Councils, who can afford to meet the expenditure, to pay the allowance."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" The Hon. Minister for Local Administration has stated that the Government have not accepted the resolution of the Municipal Council. If this is the way, I would like to know how this Government is going to respect the resolutions of Municipal Councils."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The grant of interim relief of Rs. 15 to all municipal employees was not accepted by the Government."

16th July 1953]

Strike by the workers of Vijayavada Municipality.

* 529 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 1,200 workers of the Vijayavada Municipality struck work on 28th March 1953 on the refusal of the Government to grant house rent allowance to them; and if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The Municipal Health Officer, Vijayavada, reported that the sanitary workers of the municipality went on strike on 28th March 1953. The Government have already permitted Municipal Councils in Government Order, dated 25th March 1953, to pay a house rent allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem to each of the sanitary workers of the municipality who have not been provided with quarters."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" May I know, Sir, the house rent allowance the Hon. Minister is getting and the percentage it bears to his salary and also the percentage which the house rent allowance of Rs. 3 paid to the sanitary workers bears to their salary? Does the Hon. Minister think that the municipal workers can secure houses at a rent of Rs. 3 per mensem?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The hon. Member may work out the percentage himself."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" My question has not been answered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question."

Construction of houses for slum-dwellers.

* 530 Q.—SRI C. R. RAMASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of house building co-operative societies engaged in building houses for slum-dwellers in the Madras City; and

(b) whether he would consider the appointment of a Special Deputy Registrar with a view to assisting these slum-dwellers in forming house building co-operative societies?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" (a) There are no housing societies engaged in building houses for slum-dwellers in the Madras City.

" (b) It is not feasible to organize housing societies for the slum-dwellers as they have no assured repaying capacity to repay Government loans which are given for house construction."

[16th July 1953

Opening of a Police station at Ananthapuram in Gingee taluk.

* 531 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received recently any representation to open a Police station at Ananthapuram in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir, and the matter is under consideration."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" In view of the fact that there are clashes frequently between the Congress and the Communists in Ananthapuram, will the Government be pleased to open a police station there immediately? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know whether clashes mentioned by hon. Members are true or not. But the opening of the station will be done as early as possible.'"

Japanese method of cultivation in Malabar district.

* 532 *Q.*—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether certain villages in Malabar district have been selected for trying the Japanese method of rice cultication; and if so, the names of those villages?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The list[a] of villages selected in Malabar district is placed on the table of the House."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know, Sir, in how many among the selected villages the demonstration propaganda has commenced this year? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I am sure, Sir, in all the villages."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister explain to us the difference between the Japanese method and the Malabar method? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" We have printed pamphlets with illustrations and the hon. Member can get one."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware that the consensus of opinion at a meeting of the Malabar Food Advisory Council was that the Malabar method of paddy cultivation was far superior to the Japanese method and that the Japanese method should not be applied to Malabar? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been modified to suit the conditions in Madras."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, how much is being spent on propagating the Japanese method of cultivation."

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 371–372 infra.

16th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I want notice, Sir."

Remuneration to school teachers for census work.

* 533 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation or report to the effect that some elementary school teachers are not yet paid remuneration due to them for working as enumerating clerks, etc., in the work on the Census of 1951; and if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Representations were received by Government from some enumerators that they were not paid the remuneration due to them for writing up the National Registers of Citizens. They were sent to the Tahsildars or the Municipal Commissioners concerned, who were the Charge Superintendents at the Census and whose duty it was to count the number of entries in the registers made by each and to disburse the amounts due by way of remuneration. In order to speed up the disbursement of the remuneration, the Government prescribed a fortnightly progress report from the Charge Superintendents (i.e.), Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners, and the Collectors were asked to review these reports and to see that the payments were completed without further delay. A sum of about Rs. 2·7 lakhs out of a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 3·28 lakhs has been disbursed up to the end of February 1953. Some disbursements have been made during March 1953 also. It is expected that the remaining amount will soon be disbursed."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In the answer it is stated that fortnightly reports are being called for. The Hon. the Chief Minister stated that the answer given on the floor of the House was prepared in April. Have the Government received any report recently as to the fact of disbursement? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" These are very old questions and very old answers and they have not been revised."

Abolition of hospitals under rural development schemes.

* 534 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are going to abolish hospitals under rural development schemes?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The answer is in the negative."

[16th July 1953

Income on Government Bus Transport Service.

* 535 *Q.*—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total net income on Government Bus Transport Service in Madras for the year 1951–52;

(*b*) whether a statement showing the actual net profit for the year 1951–52 will be placed on the table of the House; and

(*c*) whether any bonus is paid to workers; and if so, how much per worker?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] furnishing the information required is laid on the table of the House.

" (*c*) A bonus of Rs. 5 each per mensem is paid to the drivers of the State Transport Department who satisfy certain prescribed conditions."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" The statement shows that nearly Rs. 16 lakhs of profits is being made and the Hon. Minister informs us that only Rs. 5 has been paid as bonus to each worker. Can he oblige the workers by paying Rs. 15, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I am glad that my friend has raised the question. The drivers and conductors of the Transport Service get a laundry allowance of Re. 1–8–0 per mensem for washing their uniforms. They are supplied with two uniforms. Technical workers, who do duty for not less than eight hours, are given a night duty allowance of 25 per cent of their pay. Payment of retirement benefits at rates higher than those granted to other Government servants is also admissible. There is also the payment of compassionate gratuity to the family of the deceased workers at rates higher than those given to the families of other Government servants. There is a proposal to grant a good conduct allowance of Rs. 4 to the conductors. In view of this the Government thought that the present system was advantageous."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" Cannot the Hon. Minister increase the uniform allowance of the Motor Transport workers to make them as attractive as the Hon. Minister for Transport is? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I thank the hon. Member for the compliment he has paid to me. But with regard to the allowance, we have worked out and found that Re. 1–8–0 is sufficient for cleaning two uniforms per month."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" Is it not a fact that the Government have refused to accept the recommendations of the Venkataramiah Award in respect of the bus workers of this State? "

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 372 infra.

16th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Will the Government consider the revision of the bonus on the basis of the formula applied by the Industrial Tribunals, in particular the Appellate Tribunal."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I want notice, Sir."

Construction of bridges over the ferries at Perimba and Pazhayangadi in North Malabar.

* 536 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration by the Government to construct bridges over the ferries at Perimba and Pazhayangadi in North Malabar? 10-20 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The work of constructing a bridge across the Periamba ferry has already been approved by the Goverment for execution. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to construct a bridge across the Pazhayangadi ferry."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" What is the estimated cost of the Periamba ferry bridge, and will the Government be pleased to consider the construction of the Pazhayangadi ferry bridge as the people are put to much inconvenience for want of that bridge? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The estimate for the bridge which has been sanctioned is Rs. 5·23 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1953–54.

" So far as the other bridge is concerned, the Chief Engineer (Highways) has suggested that there should be a realignment of the highway for the construction of the bridge, and the Government have accepted his suggestion. The Government of India have been addressed separately for getting their approval for the realignment. If that is approved, a bridge can be thought of."

Powers of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars.

* 537 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 429 given on 11th December 1952 whether the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars have got any independent powers to pass orders; and if so, in what matters?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" A statement [a] showing the independent powers of Headquarters

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 373–374 infra.

[16th July 1953

Deputy Tahsildars in the districts in which such posts have been sanctioned by the Government, is placed on the table of the House."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" The statement placed on the table shows nothing except the powers of supervision over the work of the overburdened staff. Will the Government put an end to this stupidity of expenditure over the supervisory staff? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member should not use unparliamentary words."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Will the Government see that the work is run smoothly and efficiently in the interests of people by increasing the clerical staff instead of the unnecessary supervisory staff? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The work is run efficiently. I do not know on what grounds he says that the work is not run efficiently."

Amount advanced to wholesale co-operative society.

* 538 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the amount advanced by the Government to each wholesale co-operative society up to date; and

(b) whether audit has been done each year punctually?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) The Government have not advanced any loan to Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

" (b) The final audit of all the Co-operative Wholesale Stores for the Co-operative year ending 30th June is generally completed by the end of December every year. During 1949–50 and 1950–51, the audit of 23 out of 24 Co-operative Wholesale Stores was completed by the end of December of the respective year while the audit of the remaining one store was completed in January of the next year. As regards the audit for the Co-operative year 1951–52, the audit of 22 out of 24 stores was completed by December 1952. The final audit of the remaining two stores is pending completion and the delay is due to heavy transactions in the stores."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know the main defects pointed out by the audit staff during the course of its audit affecting the economic position of this State? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I am afraid I cannot answer this question off-hand."

16th July 1953]

Murder cases in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks.

* 539 *Q.*—Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of murder cases registered in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks of Malabar from January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952;

(*b*) how many of them were undetected and whether it includes the murder of one Alippu of Veeramangalam amsom in Walluvanad taluk; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the Veeramangalam murder case and what action the Government have taken on the same?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) Twenty-four murder cases were registered in the Walluvanad and Ernad taluks of Malabar district during the Calendar year 1952.

" (*b*) One of the 24 murder cases was treated as undetected, and that case relates to the alleged murder of Alippu of Veeramangalam.

" (*c*) A copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting at Cherplasseri alleging inaction on the part of the police in regard to the alleged murder of Alippu was received by the Government in August 1952. The Inspector-General's report in the matter shows that the case was treated as undetected, as sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to sustain a charge under Section 302, I.P.C., against the accused who was suspected in the case."

Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" How many cases of murder were reported from Feroke in Ernad taluk? Are the Government aware of the fact, from the resolutions of public associations and from the Vigilance Committee, Feroke, that there is a strong suspicion about the alleged existence of an organized band of murderers in Feroke and, if so, will they take early action? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry I cannot answer with regard to Feroke, because I do not have the figures here. But I know that passing of resolutions in public meetings regarding murder cases is becoming more and more common."

Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. This question relates to the port folio of the Minister for Law. So long as the Hon. Minister for Law is present, I think it is his duty and a matter of courtesy to the House that he gives the answer. If he is absent, it is all right if some other Minister gives the answer."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It is not our concern; it is a concern of the Cabinet. This is no point of order at all."

Sri C. V. K. RAO :—" Has the Hon. Minister for Finance specialised in murder matters? "

[16th July 1953

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Have the Government received any memorandum from the people of Feroke through the Hon. Minister for Law who toured the area to the effect that the Inspector of Police, Perintalmanna, is not serious about the enquiry? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have already stated that a petition was received and that it was sent to the Inspector-General of Police. The matter was investigated not only by the Inspector but also under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" There have been so many murder cases in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Especially in Feroke, the life and property of the innocent citizens are in danger. That is the general feeling among the people. Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry and see that the culprits are booked? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The assumption of the hon. Member is wrong. Out of 24 cases, 23 have been detected and the criminals have been charged; only one case was undetected."

Selection for the training as Executive and Special Officers of Panchayats.

* 540 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have selected since 1950, candidates for undergoing training as Executive and Special Officers of Panchayats under District Panchayat Officers in various districts, the number of persons to whom training was so given since 1950 and the number of trainees who were appointed as Executive Officers or Special Officers of Panchayats up to 31st December 1952; and

(*b*) of the number of persons who were given training since 1950 in (*a*), the number of persons remaining on the waiting list on 31st December 1952 unprovided with jobs under heads (1) one year and below after training, and (2) above one year after training?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) The Government as well as the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards selected candidates for appointment as Executive Officers and deputed them for training under District Panchayat Officers. The number of such persons trained in 1950, 1951 and 1952 is 146 and the number of the trainees appointed so far as Executive Officers is 63.

" (*b*) The number of trainees on the waiting list on 31st December 1952 after weeding out the names of those whom it would not be possible to appoint in the next two years, is as follows :—

For one year and less after training ...	11
For a period exceeding one year after training	19 "

16th July 1953]

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" While there are available trainees who have undergone the training, is it a fact that the Government have been allowing the appointment to the said posts of persons who have not undergone any training at all? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The so-called training is only working under some District Panchayat Officer for fifteen days. But competent people should be selected as Executive Officers. I think whoever is competent is being selected by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అయ్యా ! కొందరిని జిల్లా పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసర్ల దగ్గర training కు పంపించి వారికి certificate లు ఇచ్చి list లో చేర్చినటువంటివారిని disqualify చేసి క్రొత్తవారికి, qualification లేనివారికి ఎందుకు ఇవ్వవలసి వచ్చిందో వినపిస్తారా ? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question. Too many were trained for too few places and so good people were selected and some other people were omitted." 10-30 a.m.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" While persons had been selected for training and later on did undergo training and get certificates, why were they kept in the waiting list while others who were not selected for, and who did not undergo training, were selected? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" No one is posted who is not trained. But some were omitted and some good people with higher qualifications and good personality were selected."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of recruiting these candidates through the usual channel, namely, the Madras Public Service Commission which is above suspicion? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The matter will be considered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question time is over and the rest of the questions will be printed in the official proceedings."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member first come to my Chamber and discuss the matter. He can raise the point afterwards in the House."

Sales tax collections.

* 541 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether there has been any fall in sales tax collections in each district as a result of decontrol and the closure of Fair Price shops in the State ; and, if so, to what extent?

[16th July 1953

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Yes. A statement [a] showing the fall in sales tax collections in each district from the time of decontrol or closure of the fair price shops, as the case may be, till the end of February 1953, is placed on the table of the House. The fall in collections has been arrived at with reference to the figures relating to the year 1951–52."

Prohibition offences in Visakhapatnam district.

* 542 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state how many were arrested and convicted in the year 1952–53 for Prohibition offences in Visakhapatnam district?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" The number of persons arrested in Visakhapatnam district in 1952–53 for offences under the Madras Prohibition Act was 6,562 and the number of persons convicted, 3,126."

Alleged mismanagement of the Siva temple at Vikramangalam, Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 543 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any complaint, dated 24th July 1952, from Sri A. R. Srinivasan, proprietor of Kalpana Photo Studio, Ariyalur, regarding the mismanagement of the Siva temple at Vikramangalam, Udayarpalayam taluk; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (a) A petition, dated 24th July 1952, from one Sri A. R. Srinivasan was received by Government.

" (b) It was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, Tanjore, who after making necessary enquiries, framed charges against Sri K. Sivagnana Moopanar, one of the trustees of the Sri Soleeswara temple, Vikramangalam, mainly responsible for mismanagement and removed him from office. One other trustee who was in close collaboration with Moopanar tendered resignation of his trusteeship and has been replaced by a suitable person."

Proceedings against Kisan Sabha workers in Tanjore district.

* 544 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAJ: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were lodged in Tanjore district during the years 1952 and 1953 on the Kisan Sabha workers; and

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 375 infra.

(*b*) how many of them were dismissed, how many pending, and how many persons were bound over?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) During 1952, 39 cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were initiated. Out of these 19 cases ended in discharge. Action was dropped in 16 cases and 4 cases were pending. No one was bound over during that year.

" During 1953, three such cases were initiated, out of which two are pending. One person has been bound over."

Supply of costly medicines to the N.G.Os.

* 545 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued any circular or orders or directions to the several Government Hospitals in the State, not to prescribe costly medicines to the N.G.Os. and their families; and

(*b*) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Consequent on the orders of Government exempting the Non-Gazetted officers and their families from payment of diet charges and the entire cost of special and expensive drugs administered to them in Government Medical Institutions, instructions have been issued to the effect that Medical Officers should not prescribe expensive drugs, tonics, laxatives or other elegant and proprietory preparations for the use of Government servants and members of their families as a matter of course when drugs of equal therapeutic value are available in the Government Medical Institutions."

Restoration of the breached tank in Peddannavaripalli village, Kadiri taluk.

* 546 *Q.*—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the scheme to restore the breached tank in Peddannavaripalli village of Kadiri taluk is included in the Budget for 1953–54 for execution; and

(*b*) if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme and the extent of acreage of land to be brought under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) No. It is proposed to consider the question of sanction of the scheme under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme.

" (*b*) The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 3·80 lakhs for works or about Rs. 4·94 lakhs inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme will enable the raising of one crop on an extent of 300 acres and two crops on an extent of 100 acres."

[16th July 1953

Profit of the Kerala Soap Factory.

* 547 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the net profit of the Kerala Soap Factory in each of the last four years;

(*b*) how many workers were retrenched in the last four years; and

(*c*) in which year did the Government give a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode, which was competing with Government Soap Factory?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (*a*) The net profit of the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, in each of the last four years is as follows:—

Year.	Net profits.
	RS.
1948–49	1,44,988
1949–50	78,895
1950–51	31,915
1951–52	53,074

" (*b*) Fifty-two workers were retrenched in the last four years.

" (*c*) The amount was sanctioned in 1949 but was disbursed on 29th April 1950."

Gasson Police Benevolent Fund.

* 548 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total amount of Godson's Fund (collected from police constables) available with Government now;

(*b*) how much amount was spent during last year;

(*c*) whether the Government will place a copy of the rules governing the purposes and utility of the fund; and

(*d*) whether the Government have contributed anything to this fund?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (*a*) There is no fund for Police constables in the Police department known as 'Godson's Fund', but there is a fund called 'Gasson Police Benevolent Fund'. This is a non-Government fund catering to the needs of the constabulary, etc., in the Police department. A total amount of Rs. 1,36,809–12–5 was collected for this fund up to 31st December 1952.

" (*b*) A sum of Rs. 9,982–8–0 was spent out of the Fund during 1952.

"(c) A copy [a] of the Rules governing the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund is placed on the table of the House.

"(d) Government have not made any contribution to this Fund."

Travelling allowances of Revenue Inspectors and Managers of Estates.

* 549 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the criterion for fixation and payments of different kinds of Travelling Allowances, i.e., (1) Fixed Travelling Allowance for regular Firka Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars; and (2) Madras Travelling Allowance for Special Revenue Inspectors for their Estate duties and Managers of Estates?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Fixed Travelling allowance is granted to officers who have a limited jurisdiction and who have to tour for a minimum number of days. Travelling allowance under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules is granted to officers who have an extensive area to tour and where no minimum touring is prescribed. Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars employed for Estate work are paid Fixed Travelling Allowance as those in the regular line, if their jurisdiction is a firka, a sub-taluk or a taluk respectively. They are, however, paid travelling allowance under Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for tours outside a firka, a sub-taluk or a taluk as the case may be subject to the condition that proportionate deduction should be made in the fixed travelling allowance for the number of days for which travelling allowance under Madras Travelling Allowance Rules is claimed."

Collection of Profession tax from District Board teachers.

* 550 *Q.*—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received recommendations from the District Boards of Cuddapah and Anantapur not to levy profession tax on District Board teachers; and if so, the decision taken by Government upon it?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"A representation on the subject has been received from the Anantapur District Board but not from Cuddapah District Board. The Anantapur District Board was informed that its proposal to exempt its elementary school teachers in non-panchayat areas would result in discrimination in favour of the teachers in non-panchayat areas vis-a-vis those employed in panchayat areas and would therefore be objectionable and that as the financial position of the District Board is not sound, it may reconsider the matter and cancel the exemption."

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 376-379 infra.

[16th July 1953

Alleged misappropriation of funds of the Nilambur P.C.C. Society.

* 551 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any information regarding the misappropriation of funds of the Nilambur Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Malabar district;

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken regarding the same; and

(*c*) who are responsible for the misappropriation?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under investigation."

Alleged misappropriation of funds of the Nilambur P.C.C. Society.

* 552 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Rs. 60,000 were missing from the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Society at Nilambur, South Malabar; and

(*b*) whether the Government received any representation regarding the same; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) No, Sir. But a sum of Rs. 58,993–10–7 is reported to be outstanding against the purchasing agents.

" (*b*) Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination."

Development Boards for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

* 553 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been received by the Government for the appointment of a Development Board for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts on the lines of Rayalaseema Development Board; and

(*b*) if so, what the Government are contemplating in this respect?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to Starred Question No. 132 given on 25th November 1952, please see pages 523–524 of Volume V—No. 7 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Debates."

16th July 1953]

Supply of water to the reservoir from the Kommamuru Canal in Guntur.

* 554 Q.—SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he promised the Commissioner and the Chairman of Guntur Municipality that he would make arrangements to keep the Kommamuru Canal open till the end of April so that the water in the canal might be pumped into the reservoir; and

(*b*) whether the Hon. the Minister is aware that the Kommamuru Canal was closed on 15th March?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) No. On the other hand, arrangements have been made to keep the Kommamuru Canal open till 10th April 1953."

Grant by the Central Government under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.

* 555 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government had applied for a grant to the Government of India under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(*b*) if so, for how much?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) No, Sir.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Accidents in the Andhra Power-house, Vijayavada.

* 556 Q.—SRI P. SHYAM SUNDAR RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many accidents have occurred in the Andhra Power-house, Vijayavada, from 1950 to the end of 1953 February;

(*b*) how many have lost their lives in the said accidents and for what reasons;

(*c*) what action has been taken by the Government to help the families of the persons concerned; and

(*d*) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) to (*d*) A statement [a] giving the required information is laid on the table of the House."

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 380 infra.

[16th July 1953

Assignment of lands in Rudrapaka and Unikili of Kaikalur taluk.

* 557 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Harijans of Rudrapaka and Unikili of Kaikalur taluk, represented to Government last year regarding the assignment of the following resurvey numbers which have been in their possession for the last several years to the political sufferers:—

Rudrapaka.—**R.S. Nos. 11, 33-1, 4-1, 12-1, 27 and 32-1 B;**

Unikili.—**R.S. Nos. 40-2, 67-1, 42, 64-2, 44-1, 44-2, 63, 58-1, 45-1, 55-1, 54-2, 57-2, 119-1, 112-2 and 124-2;**

(*b*) if so, what action was taken by Government in this matter;

(*c*) whether pattas were issued to the political sufferers and if so, when and for how many;

(*d*) whether the Harijans were evicted from the lands and the lands handed over to the political sufferers; and

(*e*) for how many years the Harijans have been in possession of the lands; and whether the Government will place copies of the Adangal for resurvey numbers for the last six faslis on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) No, Sir.

"(*b*) Does not arise.

" (*c*) The lands were granted to 14 political sufferers. It is not known in how many of these cases pattas have been issued.

" (*d*) Occupations subsequent to 1st May 1948 or in excess of 5 acres were evicted and the land granted to political sufferers.

" (*e*) Most of these lands were being cultivated since fasli 1353. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing extracts of adangal for these re-survey numbers for the last six faslis on the table of the House."

Travelling allowance bills of Police officers.

* 558 *Q.*—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Police officers in Chingleput district will have to prepare their travelling allowance bills before 10th of every month; and

(*b*) whether the Government have specified or fixed any date within which the countersigning authority should countersign the travelling allowance bills?

16th July 1953]

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The procedure followed in regard to the submission of the Travelling Allowance Bills of the staff of Police Stations and Circles is as follows :—

In respect of journeys made in month by Inspectors and the Station staff, Travelling Allowance Bills for each category of officers and men are consolidated and forwarded to the District Police Office by the 5th of the succeeding month; and the Travelling Allowance Bills are checked, verified and passed by the District Superintendent of Police who is both the drawing officer and the controlling officer for the above staff.

" (b) The answer is in the negative."

Representations from the Major Panchayat Boards regarding execution of works.

* 559 Q.—Sri K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government by the Major Panchayat Boards about the delay and difficulty experienced by them in the preparation of estimates for the execution of works; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The answer [a] to the question is placed on the table of the House."

Alleged beating of a student by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Cuddapah.

* 560 Q.—Sri P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report stating that the Sub-Inspector of Police, Cuddapah, has beaten a student Sri K. Venkatasubbiah to unconsciousness on 26th February 1953 at the Industrial and other exhibition held at Cuddapah;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is reported that an M.L.A. (Sri P. Venkatasubbiah), and the local senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies are witnesses to it;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah, has issued a certificate for the wounds inflicted on the student;

(d) whether it is a fact that Sri P. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., met a member of this Cabinet (Hon. Minister for Education) when he visited Cuddapah on 2nd March 1953 and presented a memorandum on behalf of the students and requested the Government to take severe action against the concerned Sub-Inspector of Police; and

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 380 infra.

[16th July 1953

(*e*) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Sub-Inspector of Police?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) No, Sir.

" (*b*) *to* (*e*) Government have received information on an enquiry with reference to this question that the student referred to by the hon. Member has filed a complaint before Court and the matter is now *sub judice*."

Local Fund dispensary at Bhavani.

* 561 *Q.*—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to take up the Local Fund dispensary at Bhavani; and

(*b*) whether the District Medical Officer has recommended to the Government the taking over of the hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Proposals for the provincialization of taluk headquarters medical institutions including the Local Fund hospital, Bhavani, were received from the Director of Medical Services. The Government have since decided that the proposal to take over a few taluk headquarters medical institutions during 1953–54 may be deferred."

Extension of the Malampuzha irrigation to the right bank.

* 562 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government received any memorandum, dated 3rd March 1953, from Sri P. S. Nair on behalf of the people of Puthuppariyaram and Kavalpad amsams in Palghat taluk, South Malabar, requesting the Government for the extension of Malampuzha irrigation now confined to the left bank of the river, to amsams on the right bank also; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Yes; the Government have called for a report from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation)."

Conference for improving the conditions of workers in beedi factories.

* 563 *Q.*—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he held any conference with the proprietors, branch managers and workers of beedi factories either separately or jointly for improving the conditions of the workers after the last session of the Assembly; and

(*b*) if so, the results thereof?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) No, but conferences were held before the last sessions.

" (*b*) The subject is still under consideration."

16th July 1953]

Cyclone Relief Committee for the Tiruchirappalli district.

* 564 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any non-official relief committee was constituted by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for the purpose of giving relief to the people affected by cyclone in the district;

(b) what is the total amount collected by the committee in cash and in kind;

(c) how many times the committee met; and

(d) whether the committee is still functioning or when it was wound up?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
"(a) Yes.

"(b) The total amount collected by the Committee up to 15th March 1953 is Rs. 20,223–4–0. Nothing was collected in kind.

"(c) Only one meeting of the Committee was held.

"(d) The Committee is still functioning."

Murder cases in Wynaad and Kozhikode taluks.

* 565 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got complaints from Wynaad and Kozhikode taluks that many murder cases have not been properly detected by the police; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action against the officers concerned who are in charge of that area?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"(a) Government have received petitions regarding four murder cases which are alleged to have occurred in Wynaad and Kozhikode taluks recently. In two out of the four cases, it was alleged that the police had failed to detect the cases.

"(b) In one of the two cases which the police are alleged to have failed in detecting, the Inspector-General of Police has reported that the allegation has no basis, and the second complaint has been transferred to the Inspector-General of Police for disposal. The question of taking action against any Police officers did not arise in connexion with the complaints."

Shortage of sulphate of ammonia in the Sales Society, Tindivanam.

* 566 Q.—SRI M. VENUGOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the public at Tindivanam complaining against the shortage of 7½ tons of sulphate of ammonia entrusted for sale with the Sales Society, Tindivanam;

[16th July 1953

(*b*) if so, what action has so far been taken on it; and

(*c*) if action has been taken, what is the stage at which the enquiry stands?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The matter is under examination."

Bridge over Kadiangad river, North Malabar.

* 567 *Q.*—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the public of Perambra and its surrounding villages in North Malabar to construct a bridge over Kadiangad river on Kuttiady-Perambra road; and

(*b*) if so, what steps have been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (*a*) No.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Alleged lathi charge by police at Virudunagar on 14th March 1953.

* 568 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there was a lathi charge on the people by the police on 14th March 1953 at Virudunagar in connexion with Meenambikai Motor Strike; if so, what were the reasons for the lathi charge?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The strikers and their friends were physically obstructing those who were taking out buses. They were duly warned not to indulge in such illegal obstruction. They dispersed when they saw that the police were ready for action. There was no lathi charge."

Exploitation of the iron ore in Salem district.

* 569 *Q.*—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any proposal at present before the Government to exploit the iron ore in Salem district?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. The economic feasibility of setting up an iron and steel plant utilizing Salem iron ores and lignite deposits of South Arcot district is under the consideration of the Government."

Supply of power from Machkund Project.

* 570 *Q.*—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of energy that will be generated in Machkund and how much of its power will be distributed in the first stage and to which parts; and

(b) whether the Government are proposing to give top priority to the economically backward districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in the matter of supply of power in the first stage itself?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on 25th November 1952 to the starred question No. 137. Execution of schemes for extension of electricity will depend on the availability of funds including local contributions forthcoming."

Investigation about the death of one Puthiyapurayil Kannan of Chirakkal taluk.

* 571 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received in the first quarter of 1952 any representation from the residents of Malappattam village in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, regarding the failure of the police to make satisfactory investigation into the death of one Puthiyapurayil Kannan, and if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A petition was received in June 1952 from certain residents of Malapattam village in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, alleging that Puthiyapurayil Kannan had been murdered. The petition was transferred to the Inspector-General of Police, and elaborate enquiries were made by the police. They were however unable to obtain any clue as to the cause of the death. The case was therefore treated as undetectable."

Election to the Vanapamula Panchayat, Gudivada taluk.

* 572 Q.—SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the election for the panchayat of Vanapamula, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district, was scheduled to take place on the 31st March 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have stayed the conduct of elections by a telegraphic order, and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government received any representation to stay the elections, if so, who are the petitioners; and on what date it was received; and

(d) whether the Government will place a copy of it on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) The election to the panchayat was scheduled to take place on the 30th March 1953.

" (b) & (c) Yes. A representation was received on the 28th March 1953 from one Sri V. Narasiah on behalf of a section of the voters of the village of Vanapamula, to the effect that

[16th July 1953

a large number of voters who were newly added to the electoral roll of the Legislative Assembly, due to revision of the roll in 1952, were not included in the electoral roll of the panchayat and that these voters would be deprived of the right of exercising their franchise if elections were held on the 30th March 1953. The Government had, therefore, issued orders by telegram staying the said elections.

" (d) A copy [a] of the petition is laid on the table of the House."

Vallamunda Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Wynaad taluk.

* 573 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to liquidate Vallamunda Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Society in Wynaad taluk, Malabar; and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" No such decision has been taken."

Visit of Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to Tanur in Ponnani taluk.

* 574 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) what Government business made the Revenue Minister visit Tanur, Ponnani taluk, Malabar, on 19th December 1952;

(*b*) what was the amount spent on police bandobast during the visit of the Hon. Minister in Malabar; and

(*c*) whether the place of visit of the Hon. Minister was under " 144 " during his visit, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Minister for Land Revenue visited Malabar district to keep himself in touch with the affairs of the State for the efficient discharge of his duties as Minister and the amount spent on police bandobast during the visit was Rs. 126.

" (*c*) An order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirur, was in force at Tanur at that time. The order had been made in order to prevent a clash between two local parties."

The Rayalaseema Development Board.

* 575 *Q.*—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted;

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on page 381 infra.

16th July 1953]

(b) what decisions of the Board have so far been implemented;

(c) how many times the Board met since the present members assumed office;

(d) what decisions have been made during the last four months;

(e) how many decisions have been implemented; and

(f) whether a Sub-Committee of the Board has been formed; if so, when and for what purpose?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) to (f) The answer [a] is placed on the table of the House."

Retrenchment in the Hindustan Ship Building Yard, Visakhapatnam.

* 576 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 813 workers of the Hindustan Ship Building Yard have been retrenched recently in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The Hindustan Shipyard, Limited, have reported that the workers are surplus to the present and even the future requirements of the Company."

Gruel centres in Penukonda taluk.

* 577 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) under what class of famine affected area Penukonda taluk is classified;

(b) what is the amount surrendered by the Anantapur District Collector in the month of February;

(c) how many gruel centres were closed in February in Penukonda taluk; and

(d) why they were closed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Penukonda taluk has been declared as Group B area.

" (b) A sum of Rs. 9,55,000 under Loans under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and a sum of Rs. 50,000 under Loans for pumping installations were surrendered in February 1953. No amount was surrendered by the Collector out of the allotment for famine relief.

" (c) Twenty-two gruel centres were closed in Penukonda taluk during February 1953.

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 382-390 infra.

"(d) The gruel centres were closed on account of the improvement in the seasonal conditions at the time of closure."

Cost of living index for the working class.

* 578 Q.—Sri S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of living index for working class for the month of December 1952, the month of January 1953 and February 1953; and

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the probable causes for the sudden increase in the cost of living index?

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"(a) The cost of living index numbers for working classes in Madras City for the months of December 1952, January 1953 and February 1953 were 327, 327 and 351, respectively.

"(b) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the causes for the rise in the cost of living index. It is mainly due to the fixing of the price of rice in fair price shops, at about As. 12–6 whereas previously it was 10 annas. The price in February was fixed on a basis already fully explained on the floor of the House. As against this the price of wheat broken and issued at fair price shops was 10 annas to As. 10–6 only. This wheat is as easily cooked as rice and would be of much higher nutritional value and would have brought the index down and maintained it at the January level."

Reports and Government Orders regarding irrigation projects.

* 579 Q.—Sri C. SUBBARAYUDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether copies of all reports relating to and Government Orders sanctioning irrigation project schemes are placed in the Legislature Library; and

(b) whether the Government have provided any other alternative source accessible to the Legislators to have the benefit of those reports and Government Orders?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI :—"(a) This is not being done.

"(b) The Madras Information, the State Administration Reports Parts I and II, and the Administration Reports of the Irrigation Department Parts II-A and B, copies of which are supplied to the Legislature Library give information about the Irrigation projects sanctioned, their cost, etc. If any Member requires further specific information about sanctioned schemes, he can obtain them from the Government or the Chief Engineers concerned."

Application of G.O. Ms. No. 2332, Public (Political), dated 1st October 1952, in Pudukkottai Division.

* 580 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether G.O. Ms. No. 2332, Public (Political), dated 1st October 1952, has been applied as per each department of the former Pudukkottai State (now Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district); and

(*b*) if so, to what extent applied and with what results?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (*a*) G.O. Ms. No. 2332, Public (Political), dated 1st October 1952, is applicable only to such of the State employees who have been absorbed in the Madras Services and not to whole departments of the former Pudukkottai State as such. Employees of the Pudukkottai State who have not been absorbed in the Madras Services do not come under the purview of the said Government order.

" (*b*) This does not arise in view of the answer to clause (*a*) above."

Report of the Delimitation Commission.

* 581 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received the report of the Chandrasekara Ayyar Delimitation Commission; and if so, will teh Government be pleased to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Member presumably refers to the proposals of the Delimitation Commission, India, published on the 18th May 1953, in regard to the number of seats to be allotted to each of the States in the House of the People and the number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assemblies of the various States, and calling for objections or suggestions in regard to these proposals. These proposals have been received by the Government and a copy of the same is placed on the table of the House."

Power-supply under the Pykara-Mettur Hydro-Electric Systems.

* 582 *Q.*—SRI P. S. NALLA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of consumer applications for power supply already sanctioned but not executed, under the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Systems?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There are about 4,500 consumer applications in Pykara Electricity System and about 8,000 applications in Mettur Electricity System sanctioned but not executed so far."

[16th July 1953

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

49 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there has been any case of defalcation, cheating, breach of trust or other acts involving criminal offence in any of the Producers-*cum*-Consumers Co-operative Societies of Malabar;

(*b*) if so, the name of the society, the nature of the offence and the amounts involved;

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken with respect to each case, when and with what result;

(*d*) whether there are any cases pending, and if so, at what stage and when proceedings were initiated;

(*e*) whether the Government have any proposal to re-organize these societies to make them more efficient; and

(*f*) whether the Government have received any representation for the formation of a federation of these societies and if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) A statement [a] containing the particulars required is appended.

(*e*) The answer is in the affirmative. In order to make these societies more efficient the Government have recently examined the proposal for the transfer of the administrative control over these societies in Malabar from the Collector of Malabar to the Co-operative Department and decided that the Collector should continue to be in charge of the administration of the societies in view of the fact that they continue to deal in the distribution of foodgrains.

(*f*) The question will be considered when proposals are received from the Collector of Malabar.

Number of houses constructed for Harijans.

50 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of the Government and used to house the Harijans in the State district-war; and

(*b*) how many houses similarly constructed were for others and the approximate amount spent up till now?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 391–392 infra.

16th July 1953]

A.—(*a*) The information is given below :—

District.	Number of houses constructed.
1 Coimbatore	41
2 Madurai	6
3 Ramanathapuram	16
4 Madras City	203

No houses were constructed by the Government or with the Government aid for the use of the Harijans in other districts.

(*b*) Since the introduction in the year 1947 of the Urban Housing Scheme, 3,865 houses had been completed by the Housing Societies and 1,893 houses were under construction in different stages as on 30th November 1952. The amount of Government loan spent on the houses completed and those under construction is Rs. 333·37 lakhs.

The Public Works Department also constructs houses but the houses are constructed only for Government servants holding particular posts as a rule and not for private individuals of any caste or community.

Assignment of lands for agricultural purposes.

51 *Q.*—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many acres of the land were assigned to the Harijans for agricultural purposes district-war and year-war for the last five years; and

(*b*) how many house-sites were provided district-war and year-war for the past five years?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

Repayment of loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act.

52 *Q.*—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the usual conditions, if any, for repaying the loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act since 1947; and

(*b*) the progress of those industries in repaying the loans?

A.—(*a*) The more important conditions prescribed in connexion with the repayment of loans granted under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), are furnished in the appended statement [b].

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on page 393 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XXVII on pages 421–423 infra.

[16th July 1953

(b) Necessary information has already been furnished in the printed answer to the unstarred question No. 38 put by Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A., on 2nd April 1953.

The Defence squads.

53 Q.—SRI K KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages where defence squads were formed and are now functioning in the districts mentioned in answer to Starred question No. 268 on 24th March 1952 in the Assembly.

(b) the number of fire arms supplied to and retained by the defence squads and which were in their possession as on 31st December 1952; and

(c) the total amount of remuneration paid to officers and men in connexion with the organization, etc., of the defence squads in each of the districts referred to in (a) in the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53?

A.—(a) *to* (c) As the situation is still doubtful it is considered not desirable in the public interest to give the information asked for.

Filing of cases under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act.

54 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of landholders concerned who have filed the particulars required of them according to the rules issued under sections 3 (4) and 7 of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act;

(b) the number of landholders who have defaulted in furnishing the above particulars, and among them the number of those whose default is for one year and above; and

(c) the number of prosecutions launched against such defaulters?

A.—(a) *to* (c) A statement[a] showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Functions of the Food Production Committees.

55 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the exact functions of the Food Production Committees in the State;

(b) what is the work done so far by the Committee in the Visakhapatnam district in the year 1952–53;

[a] Printed as Appendix XV on page 394 infra.

16th July 1953]

(c) whether any of the resolutions of the Committee has been accepted by the Government; and

(d) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) Presumably the hon. Member means the District Food Production Committees. The functions of these Committees are—

(i) to hear representations of ryots seeking assistance for increasing production of foodgrains in their holdings;

(ii) to review the working of the various Grow More Food Schemes in the district and submit periodical reports to the Provincial Committee at the Ministerial level;

(iii) to make recommendations to the Provincial Committee on Grow More Food measures;

(b) During the year 1952–53 four meetings of the Committee were held. Eleven resolutions were passed by the Committee. All the resolutions were conveyed to the Board and Government for information and necessary action. On five resolutions out of these, action was taken by the Collector himself. These resolutions related to supply of labour to the Public Works Department, removal of glass and iron pieces from the urban compost, etc. In respect of the remaining six resolutions action of the Government was called for.

(c) Two out of the six resolutions referred to the Government were accepted by them.

(d) They are—

(i) While reviewing the progress of work under the Well Subsidy Scheme, Sri K. V. Ramesam pointed out that boring sets should be made easily available to the cultivators for sinking wells and that this help should be given irrespective of whether the applicant has or has not been granted a subsidy for well sinking.

(ii) He has also pointed out that there is some delay in the disposal of applications for electric connexion in Chodavaram area. If applications are disposed of speedily and electric connexions are granted for agricultural purposes, it will help the cultivators to pump water from wells and it will help production of more food. He desired that the appropriate authority should be addressed in the matter so as to ensure that applications from the ryots in Chodavaram area for electric connexions are speedily disposed of.

Amount allotted for the amelioration of the Backward Classes.

56 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the **Minister for Education be pleased to state—**

(a) the amount allotted districtwar for the amelioration of Backward Classes during the year 1951–52; and

(b) the amount unspent for want of sufficient number of applicants in each district?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 11,00,000 was provided for the whole State. No allotment was made out of this sum in the order of districts.

(b) Does not arise. It may however be stated that out of the total budget provision of Rs. 11,00,000 set apart for the amelioration of Backward Classes for the year 1951–52, only about Rs. 30,000 was left unspent at the end of the year.

Handloom and Pitloom weavers in Malabar.

57 Q.—Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have statistics of the number of handloom and pitloom weavers in Malabar and if so, what they are;

(b) the number of handloom weavers who are working in handloom factories and handloom weavers who possess their own looms;

(c) how many handloom or pitloom weavers in Malabar have been benefited by the Ryan Scheme; and

(d) the nature of help so far rendered by the Government to relieve the distress among handloom weavers with special reference to Malabar?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of handlooms and pitlooms in Malabar district are given below:—

	Inside Co-operative fold.	Outside Co-operative fold.	Total.
Handlooms ..	117	28,356	28,473
Pitlooms . ..	6,293	17,904	24,197
Total ..	6,410	46,260	52,670

After the introduction of Relief Scheme in Malabar district the number of handlooms working in the Co-operative fold is 7,833. The total number of weavers working the above looms are not available.

(c) 2,670.

(d) The following relief measures have been extended to the distressed weavers in Malabar district:

(1) Cash grant of Rs. 7,000 (sanctioned by Government) has been allotted to the various charitable institutions for disbursement to the distressed weavers.

16th July 1953]

(2) A total sum of Rs. 6,399-15-0 has been allotted for weavers relief at some centres from out of the common good fund of the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Societies under the sanction accorded by the Collector.

(3) Special gruel centres for weavers have been opened in five big urban weaving centres in Malabar district; four more centres will be opened shortly.

(4) A sum of Rs. 16,065 has been distributed as interest-free loans towards the share capital for the new weavers admitted into the weavers' co-operative societies under the Relief Scheme.

(5) A sum of Rs. 1,75,875 has been provided for the societies working the Relief Scheme by District Co-operative Central Bank as working capital.

(6) The Government have ordered that yarn supplies may be made to the handloom factories in Malabar district direct from the mills at ex-mill rates provided that the consumption of each factory is at least two bales per month and that for other factories, supplies of yarn may be made direct from State nominees.

Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Perintalmanna.

58 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present bed strength and the average number of daily attendance of both out-patients and in-patients in the Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Perintalmanna;

(*b*) the suggestions contained in the inspection report of the Deputy Surgeon-General when he visited the hospital in the year 1950; and

(*c*) what action the Government have taken to implement the suggestions for improving the conditions of the said hospital?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House

Number of Government servants involved in Andhra Province agitation.

59 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of State Government servants against whom disciplinary action was taken or is pending for abstaining from office work during the recent Andhra Province agitation in all the eleven Andhra districts?

A.—The question having been sent to all Collectors we have received nil reports from all the eleven concerned districts.

[a] Printed as Appendix XVI on page 395 infra.

Tobacco flue-curing barns.

60 *Q.*—SRI K. RANGA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the number of numbered tobacco flue-curing barns in 1948, 1950 and 1952 in Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari ;

(*b*) what are the coal allotments made by the Central Government to Provincial Government in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 ;

(*c*) whether any permit fee was collected from 1951 April from Coal Consumers ; and

(*d*) what is the purpose of collection of permit fee when the Central Government are collecting arrears as excise duty and coal is a centrally controlled commodity?

A.—(*a*)

Year.	*Number of barns in* *Nellore.*	*Guntur.*	*Krishna.*	*West Godavari.*	*East Godavari.*
1950	213	11,893	2,407	Nil.	Nil.
1952	213	12,020	3,133	2,329	1,302

(*b*) Information for the year 1948 has not been given since the work relating to the official enumeration of barns was undertaken only in 1949.

Years.	Tonnage allotted.
	RS.
1949–50	1,00,000
1950–51	1,60,000
1951–52	1,65,000
1952–53	1,65,000

Actual figures for the year 1948–49 are not readily available.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The permit fee is being collected to meet the expenditure incurred by the State Government on account of the staff employed in connexion with the distribution of coal.

Amount spent on Grow More Food Campaign in South Kanara.

61 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount spent on Grow More Food Campaign in South Kanara district from 1948 to 1952 ; and

(*b*) the increase in acreage of paddy crop as a result of the Campaign?

16th July 1953]

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The particulars are as follows :—

Year.	Gross expenditure in rupees.	Increases in acreage.
1948–49	3,67,195	21,383
1949–50	5,94,368	3,273
1950–51	7,28,670	12,060
1951–52	8,91,042	19,279

Health Centres in the State.

62 *Q.*—Sri M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Health Centres are functioning in the State;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to open more centres in the State ; and

(*c*) what is the amount spent for maintaining each of the existing Health Centres?

A.—(*a*) At present there are 23 primary centres in the non-firka areas and one in firka area.

(*b*) Further opening of these centres has been deferred in view of present financial stringency of the State.

(*c*) The normal annual expenditure for a centre is about Rs. 14,500.

Grant of takkavi loans in Tiruchirappalli district.

63 *Q.*—Sri P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount distributed among ryots in kind or in cash by way of takkavi loans talukwar in Tiruchirappalli district during the years 1950–53 ; and

(*b*) the amount repaid by or collected from the ryots?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] containing particulars of takkavi loans paid in kind or in cash in Tiruchirappalli district during the years 1950–51 to 1952–53 and the amounts recovered from the ryots during those years is annexed.

P.W.D. workshop for Andhra area.

64 *Q.*—Sri T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal with Government to build the main P.W.D. workshop for Andhra area on the southern side of the Krishna river at Vijayavada; and if so, what amount the Government have proposed to spend on it and when the work is going to begin ;

[a] Printed as Appendix XVII on page 396 infra.

[16th July 1953

(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the P.W.D. Workers' Union, Vijayavada, giving their suggestions regarding the construction of the abovesaid workshop; and

(c) if so, what are those suggestions and what the Government propose to do in this respect?

A.—(a) No. There is however a proposal to build a new modernised workshop on the southern side of the Krishna river at Seethanagaram. The proposed workshop is intended to replace the existing ill-equipped workshop at Vijayavada and plans and estimates for the proposed workshops are under preparation. It is not possible now to indicate the expenditure involved in the proposal.

(b) Yes.

(c) The suggestion is that the new workshop may be constructed at Seethanagaram settlement side due to various facilities available there. The representation will be considered, while deciding the final location of the workshop.

The Gandikota Project.

65 Q.—Sri N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving full information about the acreage irrigated, the names of villages benefited in each taluk, the submerged area and the villages with names under the Gandikota Project and state whether it is proposed to be constructed as an independent project with the waters of the river Pennar only or as a combined scheme with the waters of the river Krishna also?

A.—The Gandikota Project was proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage was to be independent of the Krishna-Pennar Project and in the second stage it was to be linked with the Krishna-Pennar Project through the Krishna-Pennar West Canal taking off from the Krishna reservoir. The project in its final stage was to bring under irrigation an extent of 100,000 acres wet and 50,000 acres dry in Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Kamalapuram taluks in Cuddapah district and would submerge 519·53 acres wet, 2,180·85 acres dry, 107·97 acres topes, 3,742·11 acres porambokes, etc., lands in Jammalamadugu taluk in Cuddapah district.

The villagewar particulars of the ayacut under the project can be known only after the scheme is sanctioned and the ayacut is localised.

16th July 1953]

Admission in the Higher grade training schools in Cuddapah district.

66 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications for admission in each of the Higher grade training schools in Cuddapah district for the year 1952;

(*b*) the number actually admitted in each of the said schools respectively in the same year;

(*c*) the basis of selection for admission into the basic training school at Rayachoti for the year 1952; and

(*d*) the number of applicants from different taluks for admission into the basic training school at Rayachoti for the year 1952 and the number actually selected from each taluk?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*d*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

(*c*) In respect of both senior and junior basic grades preference in selection was given to candidates coming from Proddatur and Rayachoti taluks which constitute the basic belt as well as to candidates belonging to the scheduled castes. In respect of junior basic grades the admission was made on the basis of merit, viz., by taking students who passed the VIII Standard Public Examination with or without English, with reference to the marks they had secured therein. Likewise due consideration was given to the marks secured by the students at the S.S.L.C. Public Examination for selection to the Senior Basic Grade. All other instructions issued by the Director of Public Instruction bearing on the selection of candidates for teachers training course were observed.

Number of latrines built for Harijans in Cuddapah district.

67 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of latrines so far built for Harijans by the Rural Welfare department in each taluk of Cuddapah district;

(*b*) what is the total amount of money spent on such latrines in that district;

(*c*) how many of them are actually being used and how many not used by the people for whom they were intended; and

(*d*) whether the Government have ascertained whether the latrines built at present are suited to the conditions and needs of the people?

A.—(*a*) The Rural Welfare Scheme has been implemented (1) in Proddatur, Chapad and Arkatavemula firkas of Proddatur taluk and (2) in Thallimanchipatnam firka of

[a] Printed as Appendix XVIII on page 397 infra.

[16th July 1953

Jammalamadugu taluk. Sixteen latrines have been built in Proddatur taluk and two in Jammalamadugu for the use of the Harijans.

(b) Rs. 6,005.

(c) All the latrines are being used by the Harijans.

(d) Yes. The types of latrines constructed are suited to the tastes of the local people, and here and there Wardha types of trench latrines are constructed to suit the needs of the school children. So far, no complaints have been received against the types of latrines.

Takkavi loans for the purchase of bulls.

68 Q.—Sri N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether takkavi loans for purchase of bulls are being issued in Kamalapuram and Pulivendla taluks in Cuddapah district;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the applications for such loans were rejected on the ground that the season has passed off;

(c) the number of such applications received from the above taluks in the calendar year 1952; and

(d) the number sanctioned, rejected and pending?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. In 1952 some applications were rejected on the ground that the cultivation season was over.

(c) The number of applications received during the calendar year 1952 is as follows:—

Kamalapuram taluk	520
Pulivendla taluk	1,794

(d)

	Number of applications.		
	Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Pending.
Kamalapuram	155	215	150
Pulivendla	475	1,036	283

Relief works in Pudukkottai division.

69 Q.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(b) the amount given as subsidy to wells in each of the three taluks of Pudukkottai division in Tiruchirappalli district each year since 1st January 1949;

(b) the amount given as subsidy to wells in each of the three taluks since 1st January 1949;

(c) the number of wells dug;

(d) the number not dug; and

(e) the amount of subsidy recovered if any for default?

16th July 1953]

A.—(*a*) In view of the drought conditions since the merger, very large number of works were taken up in the Pudukkottai division and the Minor Irrigation, Public Works Department and Food Production programme intensified from year to year to provide employment for labour. A sum of Rs. 11,86,514 has been spent on the works during the period 1949–53. Separate figures for each taluk are not available.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) The particulars are given below :—

	Alangudi taluk.	*Kolathur taluk.*	*Tirumayam taluk.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Amount given as subsidy for sinking of wells in each of the three taluks of Pudukkottai division since 1st January 1949.	Rs. 2,79,100	Rs. 2,95,900	Rs. 2,65,000
2 The number of wells dug ..	139	334	488
3 The number not dug ..	850	235	43
4 The amount of subsidy recovered, if any, for default.	Rs. 3,500	Rs. 2,321	Rs. 4,665

Harijan Welfare Scheme in Pudukkottai division.

70 *Q*.—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount spent in each of the three taluks in Pudukkottai division in Tiruchirappalli district under various heads of Harijan Welfare each year since 1st January 1949?

A.—No expenditure has been incurred in the Pudukkottai division on any Harijan Welfare Scheme during the period from 1st January 1949 to 31st March 1953.

Number of motor cycles, cars, etc., in the State.

71 *Q*.—Sri P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many motor cycles, cars, taxis, buses, lorries, private and public carriers and other power-driven vehicles there were in each district of this State in 1947 ; and

(*b*) how many new vehicles under each category were registered every year in each district from 1947 to 1952?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Two statements [a] showing the available particulars are annexed. The figures relating to the year 1952 are not readily available.

Admission into the Medical and Engineering Colleges.

72 *Q*.—Sri P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many students were admitted into the Government Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges, in this year, district-war and community-war?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIX on pages 397–401 infra.

A.—A statement[a] containing the requisite particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Construction of wells in Darsi and Podili taluks.

73 *Q.*—SRI S. KASI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what is the total number of wells under rural water-supply comprehensive scheme proposed to be constructed in Darsi and Podili taluks of Nellore district; and what is the total number of wells completed so far?

A.—The information is furnished in the statement below :—

Name of the taluk.	*Number of works pending at the commencement of the Five-Year Programme in 1948–49.*	*Number of works completed out of these shown in column (2).*	*Number of works proposed under the Five-Year Programme.*	*Number completed out of those in column (4).*	*Total number of wells completed.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Podili	20	12	118	2	14
2 Darsi	12	8	107	9	17
Total ..	32	20	225	11	31

Famine relief works in Darsi and Podili taluks.

74 *Q.*—SRI S. KASI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total amount of money spent on famine works, roads, tank repairs, wells, etc., for Darsi and Podili taluks separately of Nellore district last year; and

(*b*) what is the total number of gruel centres run last year?

A.—(*a*) The total amount spent was as follows :—

Detailed head.	Amount spent last year. In Podili taluk.	In Darsi taluk.
	RS.	RS.
Roads	50,000	1,00,000
Minor irrigation tanks ..	12,260	43,434
Rural water-supply wells.	18,166	10,448
Gruel centres	16,175	20,244

(*b*) The total number of gruel centres run last year in Podili and Darsi taluks were 16 and 25 respectively.

[a] Printed as Appendix XX on pages 402–403 infra.

16th July 1953]

Stationing of Special Armed Police at strategic points in the State.

75 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether units of Special Armed Police as were stationed during war time at strategic points like electrical power stations, bridges, etc., are continued to be so stationed to this day, and if so, the names of the points at which they are so continued to be stationed now and the total number of officers and men assigned for duty now;

(b) the expenditure on the Special Armed Units stationed at points in (a) towards wages, allowances, contingencies, etc., for 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952; and whether such expenditure is wholly or partly borne by the Union Government and if so borne, the amounts received from the said Government in 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to December 1952; and

(c) what are the duties assigned to the units?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have declared certain installations of the Central and State Governments to be "Prohibited Places". These installations are being suitably guarded and the question of recovering a portion of the cost of such guarding from the Government of India is under consideration.

It is not in the public interest to give the details asked for in the question.

Stationing of Special Armed Police inside Mills in the State.

76 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) further to the stationing of Special Armed Police Units at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills at Madras for the maintenance of Law and Order inside the mills, the names of other mills, factories and workshops at which Special Armed Police Units were so stationed at any time after June 1952 and the periods for which they were so stationed at each of the places;

(b) the number of officers and men stationed at the places and periods in (a) and the amounts spent by the State Government towards the wages, allowances, contingencies, etc., of the units of the Special Armed Police so stationed and for periods in (a); and

(c) of the amounts spent by the State Government in (b) how much amounts were respectively recovered from the managements of mills, factories and workshops concerned after June 1952?

A.—(a) No Company or Platoon of the Special Armed Police was stationed for maintenance of law and order inside mills, factories and workshops after June 1952 till date.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

[16th July 1953

Hospitals constructed for military needs in the State.

77 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of hospitals constructed in this State during the II World War to serve the military needs of the Army and wounded personnel of the Allied Forces and the names of the places where they were located, the bed strength of each of the said hospitals;

(*b*) the number of hospitals in (*a*) and the names of the places of location in each case of such of the hospitals in (*a*) as were taken over by the State Government and converted into Civil Hospitals for general public use after the termination of the war and their bed strength now; and

(*c*) what is the total number of physicians, nurses, nursing and ambulance orderlies as were serving in the army but were discharged after the last war in the Madras Province under each category; and of these discharged persons, how many under each category were absorbed into the State Government Civil Medical Service and are continued as such to this day?

A.—No records are available for furnishing the particulars required in respect of military hospitals.

War service personnel in the State Engineering Service.

78 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Engineers, Overseers, Architects of building, Road construction, Mechanical and Electrical sections of the Army during the II World War who were discharged from the Army Service after the conclusion of the war and who belonged to the Madras Province; and

(*b*) of the number in (*a*) the number under each category who were absorbed into the State Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Service?

A.—(*a*) Information is not available with this Government.

(*b*) Persons who had rendered war service and had been discharged on the termination of the war, were appointed in the Engineering departments as shown below :—

Highways Department	43
Public Works Department	24
Boiler Department	1
Electricity Department	67

16th July 1953]

Recognition of hostels in South Arcot district by the Director of Harijan Welfare.

79 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received during 1952–53 from South Arcot district for recognition of hostels by the Director of Harijan Welfare;

(*b*) the number of such hostels in that district recognized and their names; and

(*c*) if no hostel was recognized, the reasons therefor?

A.—(*a*) Five applications.

(*b*) Two hostels—

(i) Sivashanmugam Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kallakurichi.

(ii) Nethaji Harijan Hostel, Cuddalore.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

Cultivation of paddy in the State.

80 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the average paddy yield in this State has either been gradually going down year after year or that there has been no steady increase in this crop yield on any large scale;

(*b*) whether any propaganda was done by the department for more intensive use of fertilizers and their methods of application to the paddy fields;

(*c*) whether any systematic experiments have been carried out by the Research Stations in this connexion and if so, for how long and with what results; and

(*d*) whether the department has done any experiments on the new technique of placement of fertilizers and the new cultural practices in paddy fields that have yielded spectacular results in Japan?

A.—(*a*) The average yield of paddy per acre for the last twenty years, i.e., 1930–31 to 1950–51 is given in Statement I[a] placed on the table of the House. It will be seen therefrom that the acre yields of paddy have neither been static nor progressively deteriorating, but have shown variations within limits which are characteristic of agricultural production. Such variations are due largely to the seasonal factor.

(*b*) Yes. Propaganda is done by the Agricultural department for increased use of manures and their methods and dosages of application.

[a] Printed as Appendix XXI on pages 4[illegible] [illegible]412 infra.

[16th July 1953

(c) Yes. A gist of the results of the experiments conducted for over twenty-two years and the manures recommended for paddy and dosage per acre are given in Statement II placed on the table of the House.

(d) Experiments on the technique of placement of fertilizers are being conducted, by the Agricultural department. The results will be available only after the harvests. A statement showing the method of manuring in Japan and the average yield obtained is given in Statement IV placed on the table. The hon. Member is aware that a campaign for the adoption of what is called the Japanese method of rice culture with modifications to suit local conditions and experience has just been started. A copy of the leaflet—*see* Statement V—is placed on the table.

Cancellation of certificates of teachers in Malabar district.

81 *Q.*—Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of teachers, students and pupil-teachers in Malabar district whose certificates were either cancelled, suspended or withheld during 1948 to 1951;

(*b*) how many of them have since been restored; and

(*c*) the reasons for not restoring the remaining certificates?

A.—(*a*) *Teachers.*—Total number of certificates which were either cancelled or suspended during 1948 to 1951 in Malabar district—332.

Students.—It is reported that three students in the National High School, Pattambi, were expelled for communistic activities during 1949 and were debarred for three years from 1949–50.

Pupil-teachers.—Number of certificates cancelled or suspended—One pupil-teacher was declared unfit to be a teacher.

(*b*) *Teachers.*—Number of certificates so far restored—240.

Students.—Of the 3 students, two were issued transfer certificate in 1952.

Pupil-teachers.—Number of certificates restored.—Nil.

(*c*) *Teachers.*—The remaining cases are under examination.

Students.—No application has been made on behalf of the remaining student for transfer certificate.

Pupil-teachers.—Nil.

16th July 1953]

Expenditure on Harijan Uplift.

82 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on account of Harijan Uplift in each district of the State from April 1940 to end of March 1952?

A.—A statement[a] showing the expenditure incurred on account of Harijan Uplift in each district including Madras City, during the years 1950–51 and 1951–52, is appended. Particulars in respect of the earlier years are not readily available.

Takkavi loans.

83 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amount of takkavi loans advanced by the Government in the various districts of the State separately from April 1940 to end of March 1952?

A.—The information is not readily available with the Government. The collection of the particulars for a series of years will involve a good deal of time and labour and the Government consider that it will not be commensurate with the purpose to be served.

Tank and Well-subsidy Schemes.

84 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amount spent by the Government in each district of the State from April 1940 to end of March 1952 under Tank and Well-subsidy Schemes?

A.—The answer [b] is placed on the table of the House.

Rice mills in the State.

85 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of rice mills in existence in the State districtwar, at the end of 1952?

A.—The following statement shows the total number of rice mills functioning in Madras State (districtwise) at the end of 1952:—

Serial number and district.	Number of rice mills.
1 Anantapur	60
2 Bellary	86
3 Chingleput	364
4 Chittoor	195
5 Coimbatore	303
6 Cuddapah	33

[a] Printed as Appendix XXII on page 413 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XXIII on pages 414–416 infra.

[16th July 1953

Serial number and district.	Number of rice mills.
7 East Godavari	494
8 Guntur	495
9 Krishna	466
10 Kurnool	24
11 Madras	4
12 Malabar	111
13 Madurai	385
14 Nellore	163
15 Nilgiris	..
16 North Arcot	525
17 Ramanathapuram ..	337
18 Salem	380
19 South Arcot	300
20 South Kanara	38
21 Srikakulam	81
22 Tanjore	1,067
23 Tiruchirappalli	513
24 Tirunelveli	421
25 Visakhapatnam	133
26 West Godavari	333
Total ..	7,406

Number of trees planted in the State.

86 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of trees planted in the State up to the end of 1952 in each year during the celebration of Vana Mahotsava since it was first inaugurated;

(*b*) the total number of trees so planted now in existence; and

(*c*) the total amount of money spent in connexion with Vana Mahotsava up to the end of 1952 since the inception of the celebration?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The number of trees planted during the Vana Mahotsava Celebrations and the number reported to be surviving are as follows:—

Year.	Number of trees planted.	Number of trees surviving.
1950	82 lakhs	40 lakhs
1951	79 lakhs	36 lakhs
1952	Figures not yet available.	

16th July 1953]

(*c*) During each of the years, 1950, 1951 and 1952 each Collector was given a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 for meeting the expenses connected with the Vana Mahotsava. In addition, Heads of Departments were instructed to address the Administrative Departments of the Government concerned as regards any expenditure that may be necessary to carry out the Tree Planting Programme. Certain Heads of Departments must have incurred some small expenditure on this account. Precise information about the expenditure incurred by Heads of Departments on account of Vana Mahotsava up to the end of 1952 is not available.

Working of the electrical and oil pumps.

87 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of electrical and oil pumps worked in the State districtwar at the end of 1952?

A.—The information is furnished below :—

Serial number and district.	Oil engines.	Electric motors.
1 South Visakhapatnam ..	207	33
2 North Visakhapatnam ..	102	91
3 East Godavari	526	20
4 West Godavari	13,470	4,706
5 Krishna	318	455
6 Guntur	794	130
7 Nellore	506	74
8 Kurnool	323	14
9 Cuddapah	371	114
10 Bellary	503	42
11 Anantapur	682	26
12 Chittoor	2,035	413
13 North Arcot	1,794	1,438
14 Chingleput	3,211	1,015
15 South Arcot	3,443	1,598
16 Tanjore	485	262
17 Tiruchirappalli	907	578
18 Madurai	568	812
19 Tirunelveli	500	468
20 Ramanathapuram	248	844
21 Salem	1,454	1,395
22 Coimbatore	1,846	7,253
23 Nilgiris	9	1
24 Malabar	437	57
25 South Kanara	156	54
Total ..	34,895	21,993

The above figures represent both private purchases and supplies made by the Agricultural department.

[16th July 1953

Publication of the book " Five Years' Progress ".

88 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of money spent towards the publication of the book " Five Years' Progress " made by the Congress Government; and

(*b*) the number of copies printed.

A.—(*a*) Rs. 4,79,431.

		Copies.	
(*b*) Tamil	..	330,000	
Telugu	..	285,000	
Malayalam	..	30,000	
Kannada	..	45,000	
Total	..	690,000	copies priced at 4 annas per copy.

(*Note.*—The publication did not deal with the progress made by the *Congress Government* as presumed in the question. It only sought to explain the progress Madras State had attained during the five years from 1946–1951.)

Industrial Housing Colony Schemes.

89 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Industrial Housing Colony Schemes submitted by the State of Madras to the Government of India for subsidy for 1952–53;

(*b*) whether the Government of Madras received any orders from the Government of India to issue instructions to employers in industrial undertakings in their places to form voluntary Labour Welfare Fund in places where they do not exist, to provide amenities to the industrial labourers;

(*c*) whether the Government of India gave any subsidy to the Government of Madras for housing schemes; and

(*d*) if so, the amount?

A.—(*a*) The Government of Madras recommended to the Government of India thirteen industrial housing schemes submitted by private employers in this State for grant of subsidy and loan during 1952–53.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No subsidy has been given for any Government Schemes.

(*d*) Does not arise.

16th July 1953]

Interest-free loans to weavers.

90 *Q.*—Sri S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of poor weavers who got loan free of interest in 1952–53 in the State;

(*b*) amount of money granted to them; and

(*c*) the number of Scheduled Castes and tribes weavers and the amount advanced to them?

A.—(*a*) During 1952–53, 5,008 weavers obtained interest-free loans.

(*b*) Total amount granted to these weavers is Rs. 1,21,360.

(*c*) There were 23 Harijan weavers in Tirunelveli district. The amount advanced to them was Rs. 575.

Field Labourers' Societies.

91 *Q.*—Sri S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Tenants' and Field Labourers' Societies in the State;

(*b*) the number of members;

(*c*) the amount advanced to them by the Government; and

(*d*) the extent of land leased out to those societies by the Government?

A.—(*a*) The number of Field Labourers' Societies otherwise known as Tenants' Societies in the State on 30th June 1952 were 389.

(*b*) On 20th June 1952 there were 32,834 members.

(*c*) The information has to be collected from 42 Deputy Registrars and the collection of the information is not worth the labour involved.

(*d*) 43,780 acres.

Allegations against the Manager, Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur.

92 *Q.*—Sri P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any representations from the inmates of the Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur, Tiruchirappalli district, complaining against the highhanded acts of the Manager and Warden of the Hostel starving the entire inmates without food on 23rd and 24th October 1952; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon and the results?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) After enquiry, the District Welfare Officer found nothing irregular on the part of the management.

Unqualified Medical staff in Government Hospitals.

93 Q.—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of qualified and unqualified compounders, nurses, midwives and doctors employed in Government Hospitals and Dispensaries on districtwar basis; and

(b) how many of them are (i) Harijans and (ii) Christian converts on 31st December 1952?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

Ameliorative measures for the Harijans.

94 Q.—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the various ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government for the Harijans and Harijan Christians up to date from the One-Crore Fund available for Harijan Uplift?

A.—The expenditure incurred on the various ameliorative measures undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department was from One-Crore Fund originally set apart and from the State General Revenues. The One-Crore Fund originally set apart has since been fully spent. The ameliorative measures undertaken are mentioned in the Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.

Educational uplift of the Harijans.

95 Q.—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the various Government Orders which are in force and which are intended for the educational uplift of the Harijans and Harijan Christians?

A.—The information is available in the Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.

The Estates Tribunal at Visakhapatnam.

96 Q.—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred on the establishment of the Estates Tribunal at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the number of cases (i) received by, (ii) disposed of by and (iii) pending before the said Tribunal during the financial year 1951–52?

A.—(a) (i) Rs. 59,395-2-6.

(b) Number of cases received in 1951–52 2,243

(ii) Number of cases disposed including those received in the previous years 1,115

(iii) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1952. 1,705

[a] Printed as Appendix XXIV on page 417 infra.

16th July 1953]

Number of buses withdrawn from service in West Godavari.

97 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of buses withdrawn from service on each route in West Godavari as on 31st December 1952; and

(*b*) the reasons for such withdrawal?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is annexed.

Number of cases under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act.

98 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state the number of cases filed in both the Civil and Criminal Courts in each district under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act on 30th June 1952?

A.—The information is furnished in the statement below:—

Statement showing the number of cases filed up to 30th June 1952 in the Criminal and Civil Courts in each district under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act.

Name of the district.	Number of cases filed in the Criminal Court.	Number of cases filed in the Civil Court.
1 Nellore	..	1
2 South Kanara	..	3
3 Malabar	5	10
4 Tanjore	1	1
5 Srikakulam	1	..
Other districts	—	Nil.

Field Labour Co-operative Societies in West Godavari district.

99 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of (i) Field Labour Co-operative Societies, (ii) Credit Societies, (iii) Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and (iv) other societies in West Godavari district;

(*b*) how many of them are run by Harijans and Harijan Christians;

(*c*) the total extent of land cultivated by the Field Labour Co-operative Societies in 1952; and

(*d*) the total amount invested in each category as on 30th June 1952?

[a] Printed as Appendix XXV on pages 418–419 infra.

[16th July 1953

A.—(*a*) The total number of different types of societies in the West Godavari district on 30th June 1952 were—

(i) Field Labour Co-operative Societies ... 33

(ii) Credit Societies 555

(iii) Multipurpose Societies 71

(iv) Other types of societies 314

(*b*) Number of societies run by the Harijans and Harijan Christians were

(i) Field Labour Co-operative Societies ... 33

(ii) Credit Societies 55

(iii) Multipurpose Societies 2

(iv) Other societies 31

(*c*) 1,560 acres.

(*d*) The amount invested in each category on 30th June 1952 including borrowings from the Government and the Central Banks, and local deposits were as follows :—

	Societies intended for all classes including Harijans.	Societies intended for Harijans only.
	RS.	RS.
Field Labour Co-operative Societies.	71,031	71,031
Credit Societies	55,60,296	75,456
Multipurpose Societies ..	4,01,125	8,541
Other types	1,58,10,413	19,152

Number of Harijans in the Educational service.

100 *Q.*—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijans working as (i) District Educational Officers, (ii) Divisional Inspectors of Schools and (iii) Senior and Junior Inspectors of Schools in each district; and

(*b*) the sub-castes to which they belong?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

West Godavari District Rural Welfare Committee.

101 *Q.*—Sri M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state with reference to unstarred question No. 70 answered on 26th November 1952 in the Legislative Assembly—

(*a*) the names of the members on the West Godavari District Rural Welfare Committee; and

[a] Printed as Appendix XXVI on page 420 *infra*.

16th July 1953]

(b) whether the vacancy caused by Sri M. Bapineedu, ex-M.L.A. has been filled up?

A.—(a) The following are the members of the District Rural Welfare Committee for West Godavari district :—

1 Collector (*Chairman*).

2 Revenue Divisional Officer (*Vice-Chairman*).

3 Rural Welfare Officer (Rural Welfare Department) (*Secretary*).

4 Centre Khadi Officer in respect of Intensive Khadi areas.

5 President, District Board.

6 Sri M. Bapineedu, ex-M.L.A., West Godavari district.

7 Sri Ch. Anjaneyalu, Gopannapalem, via Eluru.

8 Sri M. Narayana Rao, Pedavegi P.O., via Eluru.

9 Sri Indukuri Satyanarayana Raju, Member, District Board, Kammarakottai.

10 Sri P. B. Rangachari, Secretary, Taluk Congress Committee; Member, Working Committee, District Congress Committee, West Godavari district.

(b) The question of reconstituting the District Rural Welfare Committees is engaging the attention of the Government.

West Godavari District Harijan Welfare Committee.

102 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the members of the West Godavari District Harijan Welfare Committee; and

(b) the number of sittings of the committee from 1st January 1952 to 31st December 1952 and the resolutions passed at those sittings?

A.—(a) The following are the members of the West Godavari District Harijan Welfare Committee :—

1 Sri T. S. Kutumba Sastri, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh.

2 Sri G. Venkanna, Narasapur.

3 Sri Kothapalli Chandraiah, representative of the District Charmakaraka Sangham.

4 Sri Alluri Satyanarayana.

5 Sri Namburi Srinivasa Rao, Organising Secretary, District Congress Committee, Eluru.

6 Sri Nakka Pedda Venkayya, Eluru.

(b) No meetings were held during the period from 1st January 1952 to 31st December 1952.

[16th July 1953

Artisans in West Godavari district.

103 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state on a firkawar basis—

(*a*) the number of artisans selected in West Godavari district with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1950;

(*b*) the number of villages selected;

(*c*) the number of artisans selected for distribution of tools;

(*d*) the number of artisans approved for distribution of tools;

(*e*) the number of artisans to whom tools have been supplied; and

(*f*) the number of Harijans who got tools?

A.—The information is furnished below :—

Denduluru firka.	Kamavarapukota firka.	Dharamajigudem firka.
176	31	20
33	11	6
176	31	20
97	20	1
73	15	1
17	5	..

Allowances to the members of the Legislature serving on certain committees.

104 *Q.*—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the rates of travelling allowances and other allowances admissible to the members of the Legislature on—

(i) The District Food Production Committee;

(ii) The District Prohibition Advisory Committee;

(iii) The District Irrigation Conference;

(iv) The District Rural Welfare Committees; and

(v) The District Harijan Welfare Committees for journeys connected with these committees?

A.—The committees referred to by the Member are ordinarily classified as second-class committees. Members of the Legislature who serve as members of Government committees which are not committees of the Legislature and are treated as second-class committees, are entitled to the following rates of travelling allowance :—

Railway fare for journeys—Single second-class fare *plus* daily allowance.

Mileage for journeys—6 annas.

Daily allowance for halts—Rs. 6.

Number of unemployed persons registered in the Employment Exchanges.

105 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to furnish the figures for West Godavari district with reference to unstarred question No. 83 asked in the Assembly on 2nd December 1952?

A.—In 1952, 3,558 persons were registered of whom 432 were placed in employment. The corresponding figures for the past five years are 20,561 and 7,807.

Road works in West Godavari district.

106 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government in 1952 for the execution of road works to relieve unemployment among the agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in West Godavari district;

(b) what works are now under execution; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far?

A.—(a) West Godavari district was not affected by adverse seasonal conditions in 1952. No amount was therefore sanctioned in that year for the execution of road works to relieve unemployment among the agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in that district.

(b) & (c) No works are under execution now and no amount has been sanctioned for the purpose.

Rural Welfare works in the firkas in the West Godavari district.

107 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the number of schools, hospitals, wells, length of metal roads, the Rural Welfare Department has been able to bring into existence in each of the firkas in West Godavari district up to date?

A.—The information is furnished in the statement below:—

Number and name of the firka.	*Number of schools.*	*Number of hospitals.*	*Number of maternity and child welfare centres.*	*Number of wells.*	*Length of metal roads which have been brought into existence in the selected firkas.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Polavaram	19 (Adult schools)	..	..	12	15 miles.

Number and name of the firka.	Number of schools.	Number of hospitals.	Number of maternity and child welfare centres.	Number of wells.	Length of metal roads which have been brought into existence in the selected firkas.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2 Dendulur ..	31 (Elemetary schools 13 High „ 2 Basic training school 1 Adult schools 15).	2	3	13	7 miles 7 furlongs.
3 Dharmajigudem.	13 (High school 1 Adult schools 12).	2	1	3	5 miles 1 furlong.
4 Kamavarapukotta.	7 (Adult schools).	2	1	4	4 miles 1 furlong.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS *RE* :—

(1) FLOOD HAVOC IN MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to take urgent and necessary relief measures to alleviate distress wrought by the heavy floods and the havoc created in Malabar inasmuch as hundreds of huts and houses of Harijan and other poorer sections of the people have been washed away and the people are being forced to starve in streets in addition to the innumerable and irreparable loss of cattle, food and commercial crops.'

I wish to know from the hon. Member how this is a matter of urgent public importance."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, this is not an ordinary motion. My submission is that the flood has taken place on the 7th or so and thousands of houses have been washed away. As far as my information goes, some three or four people were dead and lakhs of rupees were lost. I myself have informed the Hon. the Chief Minister in a telegraphic message about the seriousness of the situation. Now, the point is this. Although the District Magistrate of Malabar has sanctioned a small amount as an aid to the poor Harijans and others to construct houses, I understand reliably that most of the landlords are utilizing this opportunity to evict the tenants and they are not allowing the construction of houses. If the Government had interfered in the matter in time, the situation would not have gone worse. So, my request is that the Hon. the Chief Minister in particular and the Cabinet, as a whole, should consider this matter most seriously and take necessary steps."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is a request to the Government. It is not a matter of urgent public importance. So, I rule the motion out of order."

(2) POLICE FIRING IN TUTICORIN AND DALMIAPURAM.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members Messrs. K. Aranganathan, S. Radhakrishnan, M. P. Subramaniam, P. Rengasami Reddiar, A. Govindaswami Nayagar, S. Deivasigamany and P. Ramamurthi have given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of definite urgent public importance, namely, the Police firing on 15th July 1953 in a number of places in the State such as Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram, resulting in the death of nine innocent persons and serious injury to many.'

" I wish to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister what he wants to say in the matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, according to information received, there was firing in Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram and in no other place.

" As far as Tuticorin is concerned, the following information was obtained at about 5 p.m. yesterday from the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli, who were camping at Tuticorin :—

'In pursuance of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitation, volunteers stopped a passenger train soon after starting from Tuticorin this morning at 6-25 a.m. four times from reaching Tuticorin-Melur station, two miles away, by pulling the alarm communication chord. Thirty-five were arrested and the train moved. At Tuticorin-Melur station there was a crowd of over one thousand persons on either side of the railway line shouting slogans " Down with Nehru Government ", etc. About 150 persons squatted on the railway lines and prevented the train from moving.

'The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin, who was on the spot advised them to disperse. He intimated the Sub-Collector who arrived at the spot immediately.

'The Sub-Collector advised the Secretary, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, to advise his men to disperse and to allow the train to proceed. As the crowd still refused to move, they were warned and lathi charge was ordered. Then began pelting of stones at the police party and officials from either side.

'Some were arrested and lathi charge was then stopped. The Collector arrived at this stage and the Secretary, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, agreed before him to withdraw the squatters and asked that the persons arrested at the spot should be released. In order to facilitate the dispersal of the violent crowd this was agreed to and the arrested men were released. But the squatters did not give up and stated that they intended sitting there till 5-30 p.m. To clear the line another lathi charge was ordered. Stone pelting and throwing of brick bats increased, injuring constables. As the crowd had become riotous and menacing and the police party and officers were likely to be overwhelmed from both sides, firing was ordered by the District Collector after due warning. Twenty-five rounds were fired. Three died on the spot and one at the hospital. Seventeen injured have been admitted in hospital. The crowd dispersed and the train moved, though stones continued to be thrown at it from behind the buildings on either side of the railway lines. Another batch of agitators stopped the same train 4 furlongs ahead and the railway head constable ordered firing and six rounds were fired. It is not known whether any was injured there. The train proceeded. About two miles from Tuti-Melur station a railway bridge was attempted to be put out of use by burning the sleepers. Telephone wires were cut near the bridge and the railway track was damaged. Spikes were inserted between rails.

'Collector and the D.I.G. of Police are on the spot and the situation is effectively under control.'

" Sir, subsequent to this information, information received at about 10 p.m. yesterday shows that there has been no further

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [16th July 1953

trouble and that the situation in the town is quiet and under control. Vigorous patrolling by the police is being conducted in the town.

"I may inform the hon. Members that early yesterday when I received information about the firing and the deaths, I was of opinion that an open enquiry should be held. An enquiry has been ordered to be held. The District Collector, Tirunelveli, was on the spot. Therefore, his evidence would be materially necessary and important. I have ordered that the District Magistrate of Madurai and the Principal Subordinate Judge of Tuticorin should sit together and hold an open enquiry.

"So far as Tiruchirappalli is concerned, the information is—

'A crowd attempted to stop the Ariyalur passenger proceeding towards Tiruchirappalli at about 2 p.m. at Dalmiapuram station, 23 miles from Tiruchirappalli.

10-40 a.m. 'Earlier in the day, there were some attempts to deface the name board of the railway station and substitute the name of Kallakudi, but as no violence was involved, serious notice was not taken of this.'

"I am of opinion that this name-giving and name-changing is a silly affair.

'A batch of about six persons who had attempted to stop a morning train was, however, taken into custody.

In the afternoon, however, the crowd had swelled to a large number and attempts at persuasion by the Subdivisional Magistrate who was present at the spot failed to have any effect. The crowd became violent and indulged in severe stone throwing. A lathi charge was ordered and the train was moved slowly to the south cabin but here the crowd again started obstructing the train and intensified stone throwing at the police party and on the train itself. A second lathi charge proved futile and as the situation was becoming uncontrollable and the police party were about to be overwhelmed, a number of them including the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Circle Inspector already having by now sustained injuries, fire was opened on the orders of the Magistrate.

As a result of the firing, the crowd dispersed on all sides. It is ascertained that two persons died and their bodies were removed at Lalgudi Station. In addition, 13 other injured were detrained at Lalgudi and treated in the local hospital. Three others who were injured were treated in the Trichy hospital. The total number of casualties is ascertained to be 2 dead, 16 injured amongst non-officials. Amongst police officials, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Circle Inspector of Police and 10 constables sustained injuries.

The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police are on the spot.'

"In this case also, I have ordered an enquiry by the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate and the Principal Subordinate Judge of Tiruchirappalli. Both these enquiries will be open enquiries. Anybody is free to give such evidence as he wishes. As these will be open enquiries, the public may offer evidence before them. In respect of these incidents, the whole matter will be sifted and enquired into. It is unfortunate that these incidents have happened. I was not surprised at this, because I have been following the appeals appearing in the official organs of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Dravida Kazhagam. On reading those appeals and the language employed therein, it gave me no surprise at all that people would resort to such activities as stopping of trains and so on. What began as a token disobedience of laws had gradually become a determined attempt to stop trains and interfere with communications at all costs. All these apprehensions have come true. I am glad I have had an opportunity to get the facts

16th July 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

as early as possible. I am also glad that we will have the report of the open enquiry very soon giving a true picture as to the circumstances which led to the firing. I only wish to add that if we argue this subject further without facts, it will prejudice the enquiry."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition is prepared to withdraw his motion in view of the statement of the Hon. Chief Minister.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I find it extremely difficult to express the gravity of the situation. The Hon. the Chief Minister has come forward to order a public enquiry. I personally feel that the nomination of officials for conducting this enquiry will not meet the ends of justice in the present case. I want to remind the Hon. the Chief Minister of one incident that took place in 1937 when he was Chief Minister. There was agitation in Chirala and there was police firing. At that time, the Chief Minister thought it necessary to order a public enquiry by a Judge of the High Court with whom were associated two non-officials. It is true that some of them refused to co-operate. Nonetheless, the very same Chief Minister thought it fair and necessary to associate non-officials with the enquiry at that time. I do not know how the circumstances have changed now. In this connexion I wish to state categorically, even though the Hon. the Chief Minister may feel offended, that we do not have any confidence whatsoever in the District Magistrate and the Personal Assistants to the District Magistrates."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" You don't have confidence even in judicial officers? "

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Though they may be said to be judicial officers after the separation of the judiciary from the executive, they are only officers promoted from lower categories. I know what sort of judicial officers these people will be. If there is to be a proper enquiry, some non-officials have got to be associated with the enquiry. There are enough public men in this country. This is an incident in which the people's lives are involved. We should not treat their lives cheaply. The whole question has got to be discussed here."

MR. SPEAKER :—" May I know from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether he will be prepared to withdraw his motion if the Hon. the Chief Minister is prepared to appoint some non-officials? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am grateful for the suggestion. Let us understand that this is not a mere question of accommodation in the matter of a debate in the House. Very large issues and interests are involved. Disorder is there. As I have already said, there was a continuous attempt in the last fortnight or so, and at any rate during the last week at rousing violence and hatred. Disturbances have broken out and the incidents have happened just as I had feared. Serious incidents

have occurred in these two places. Fire had to be opened. If we assume that the enquiry by the two officers that I have mentioned in each case will not be just, it would mean immediate abdication of the functions of the Government including the judiciary. I submit that we must wait for the result of the enquiry which will be conducted immediately. Let us not make things difficult. Let not people begin to think that hereafter no policeman can act promptly, bravely and courageously, in an emergency like this. That would be creating a dangerous situation. We can very well wait for the results of the enquiry that is being conducted, on the spot. It is an open enquiry. People are entitled to give evidence before the enquiring officers. After the results are known, if any further action is considered necessary even on a suspicion, I would order on behalf of the Government a fuller enquiry. That is for the future. But at present, I submit that any action such as the one proposed would be prejudging the action of the police officials who are undergoing a great amount of risk and who are doing their work bravely, promptly, properly and courageously under difficult conditions."

* Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" We are not now concerned with the views of the various parties. There will be difference of opinion between one party and another. We are now concerned with an entirely different matter. The Chief Minister has now come forward to defend the action of the police, saying that they are brave men and that they have done their duty under extremely difficult conditions. The point to be considered now is whether the concerned police officials were within their rights and bounds and whether the situation warranted such drastic action as shooting down people in this manner. We have to find out whether firing was actually necessary. After all, the lives of the people in this country cannot be treated cheaply."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I suppose the lives of the people in the train also!"

* Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" During the last 150 years' rule of the British, we are accustomed to such shooting. They were treating the lives of the people of this country very cheaply. We cannot allow that state of affairs to continue, or to be repeated again. Such incidents must be enquired into by an impartial committee with which non-officials must be associated. It is not correct for the Chief Minister to say that the Government will be abdicating their functions if non-officials were appointed to enquire into these incidents. In the past, even the Congress people had demanded public enquiries by non-officials. When the Jalianwala Bagh incidents took place, the Congress demanded an enquiry by non-officials. They did not want the enquiry to be conducted by the officials. Therefore, the advice of the Chief Minister cannot be accepted. In view of the seriousness of the incidents and in view of the fact that they have taken place only yesterday, they are matters of definite and urgent public importance and so we must discuss this subject."

16th July 1953]

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, may I submit a few words? Let us not get excited and there is no use referring to past incidents here and there. Hon. Members opposite are perfectly ready to take over all the principles of the Congress when it is convenient to them and to disregard them when it is not convenient to them. (Ministerialist cheers.) The incident has occurred and it requires careful consideration as to what steps we should take in respect of an enquiry. The Government have, to the best of their ability and impartiality, considered what are the things that are required to be done at once and decided that evidence should be taken immediately as to what happened before false evidence comes in, before rumours spread about and people begin to think of giving evidence truly or falsely according to their own bias or imagination. Now immediate evidence should be recorded. The considerations mentioned by the hon. Member opposite were not out of my mind and that is why I associated with the District Magistrate the neighbouring judicial officer who has nothing to do with the administration of law and order. The Principal Subordinate Judge has nothing to do with maintenance of law and order. The judicial officers in both places have nothing to do with administration of law and order. These two officers will sit and the enquiry will be open. Let us get the report and when we read the report, both the hon. Members opposite and the Government will be able to see what ought to be done further in the light of the facts of the case as disclosed in the report. But if beforehand, when violence takes place and the men on the spot have under orders of Magistrates taken certain steps according to law, we doubt the correctness of their action and appoint a committee with non-officials, so to say, I suppose it will be prejudging the action of the people concerned who have done their best to meet a situation. There may be wrongs on either side and we are concerned with the honour and safety of people and justice. I am concerned both about the safety of the people and justice to the officials concerned. Let the Principal Subordinate Judge of the place who has nothing to do with the Executive Government and the District Magistrate sit together and let us have a fair account of the matter. Then, I submit, it will be open to hon. Members to say whether the Government should take any further action. It will be open to hon. Members to discuss the matter thoroughly as soon as the reports are received. I have no objection to go into the whole position and to the House reconsidering the whole matter. But to-day, I do not think we should have any discussion about the facts of the case. I give this assurance. If, on a perusal of the report, there is a reasonable demand for further steps to be taken by the Government, I shall be quite willing to take such steps, because even the officials do not want to get away with a closed-room judgment. We have ordered an open enquiry. Let hon. Members remember that those who are sitting on this side of the House one day may go to the other side and those who sit over there to-day may come to this side one day. But the Executive administration must be protected. They must not only be given ordinary protection but must be encouraged to act justly, 10-50 a.m.

promptly and courageously. It is no use always taking up the side of mob violence; it is no use taking sides with those who disturb order and who want to stop the train whatever may happen. I can understand their psychology. I have dealt with public movements and crowds. Hon. Members opposite can understand it if I explain it. Once a dangerous step is taken or a near-violent step is taken, we are bound to be dragged on to other steps and the men who are there are not Legislative Assembly Members. They want to achieve their object once they begin. As soon as an order is issued by their party newspapers that they must stop trains, they think naturally it is their duty not only to try to stop the trains but actually succeed and stop them. That is their psychology.

"Sir, let everything be enquired into and then we will consider the position. But to-day it is not proper, I am sorry to say, to condemn officers or the policemen concerned."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Is the Leader of the Opposition withdrawing the Motion in view of the Chief Minister's statement?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I am pressing the Motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—"There is some difficulty here. Yesterday, I admitted a motion and we have not discussed that. Suppose I take up this motion. Shall we still discuss the other? Or I shall make a suggestion. These two motions can be discussed together. If need be, I shall extend the time-limit to three hours. Normally I allow two hours but to-day we shall have three hours to discuss this. But this should not be taken as a precedent for the future."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, am I to understand that this motion will be considered along with the other together? From the point of view of mere accommodation of time and all that, it may be a good proposal. But surely the issues involved in the other motion are different."

MR. SPEAKER :—"There will be a single motion before the House. That is what I am suggesting to the House."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The issue involved in this motion is whether the firing was just or not. The matter involved in the other is one for free general discussion as to the educational programme of the Government and so on. To mix the two, I think, is not correct. We will not get a proper result in respect of either of them. So, I am sorry that it cannot be really a just arrangement although it may be a convenient arrangement."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I know, Sir, whether you are allowing a debate by ruling the adjournment motion to be in order or you are doing so as a matter of concession? I say this because when shooting took place in December last in Andhra areas, I remember, some motion came up here and it was not discussed. Anyway, I must congratulate the Government that their attitude now is much better than it was then. Now they have come forward

16th July 1953] [Sri T. Viswanatham]

with a judicial enquiry. All that I want to know is whether the adjournment motion is in order or whether this is merely a general debate."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I understood the suggestion, Sir, I think that we will be discussing both the motions and I have expressed my opinion from my own point of view. It is no matter of accommodation here. This motion will prejudice the enquiry. The other motion does not matter. We can discuss the general question of educational policy. But now an enquiry has been ordered and it has to be held. If we have a discussion, all kinds of statements will have to be made and will be made. It will not at all be good. We are going to get a report in the course of a few days and then the position may be considered. I hope hon. Members opposite will not press the motion in view of what I have said. The Speaker, I claim, must not allow this motion. There are two issues here. So far as the educational scheme goes, it is to be discussed and I am not going to reopen the decision connected with that motion. On this motion let us await the report. The two questions must be separately understood and separately judged. Not only this. The two incidents also must be separated from each other, the Tiruchirappalli incident and the Tuticorin incident."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This motion is connected with the other."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" They are connected with each other and in that way all human affairs are connected with one another. But the issues involved are slightly different. I strongly feel that any debate now, when an enquiry has been ordered, will not help but hinder the case. It may not be a court but the Government have taken the trouble of making it as judicial an enquiry as possible and the enquiry itself being made as soon and as effectively as possible. We should not prejudice evidence on either side. Let us look into all facts, and then it will be open to hon. Members to discuss the matter. But to-day, I submit, it is wrong to allow the adjournment motion."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I certainly feel that these questions should be separate. Two independent questions should not be mixed up. I agree. But this is not an ordinary case. . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" My difficulty is this. There will be repetition of arguments and in two hours it is not possible to finish discussion on this motion. Yesterday, I allowed ten minutes for each Member but the time-limit was exceeded."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" On the question of shooting, there will not be repetition of arguments used in another connexion, namely, discussion of the educational policy of the Government, except where somebody might say that this shooting was the result of that policy."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I want to know how many Members are for the motion being taken up.

(Many hon. Members stood up in their places.)

I allow the motion. I shall fix a date in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leaders of Parties.

11 a.m. " We shall now take up the next item on the Agenda."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Sir, what about the other adjournment motion of which I have given notice? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The ruling already given by me holds good for that motion also."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" It is a different matter, Sir, about the arrest of about 94 persons in some other place."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" I have given notice of another adjournment motion, Sir. It is about the arrest of Sri Veeraswamy."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will look into all of them. We will now take up the next item. Mr. Thimma Reddi will now speak."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to my Chamber, I will hear him." (Laughter.)

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the declaration came from Delhi that the Andhras will have their State, I felt it will be better for me to talk less. That is the reason why though there was need for me to speak, though I found there was much on which I could have spoken, I refrained from speaking during the Budget debate. And now when the Bill is before us I thought there were our friends who could offer their valuable suggestions on the Bill and I felt I could stop with offering my thanks and appreciation to the Government here and at Delhi. But now I am forced to speak on this Bill for three reasons. The first is an incidental remark made by the Hon. the Chief Minister yesterday that the report of Mr. Misra is an award. The second is the fast undertaken by Sri Tetali Kami Reddi in Bellary, a man of great reputation and a big Gandhite and who is on the last days of his life. He will be as great a man to the people of Bellary as Sri Potti Sriramulu is to Andhra. The third is the remarks made by my hon. Friend Sri Vinayakam.

" Sir, I take this occasion to say a few words about the Bill before the House. Rajaji is a very great administrator. He is one of the few great leaders of this country. We all feel that he alone could steer the Government. He has done many things to

the satisfaction of all people during the past one and a half years. It was he that was able to form a stable Government in this State at a critical time. But then in the course of events this division of the State has come. We have all been feeling that he will be able to steer clear of all difficulties and troubles and that he will give the Andhras a good send-off. While opening the debate on the Bill, Rajaji said it will be a great occasion for the Andhras, as pleasurable as the day when this country got independence, when this country got rid of the slavery from the British Rule. I ask, is it really an occasion for pleasure? I submit to the House and to the Leader of the House that the Andhras are given a send-off with more pain than pleasure. There should have been no need for a debate on this Bill if it had been properly framed. This Bill contains clause after clause which creates suspicions. When common properties are divided between brothers why should there be any secrecy about it between the brothers? Why not all the Members of the House and the public know what are all the assets and liabilities, how are the properties to be divided and who are all the officers that are going to be apportioned to the different States? These things ought not to be kept secret. They should all be open affairs. As it is, everyone is under a suspicion and more so the Andhra public. Every hon. Member from Tamil Nad asks me whether the clauses and proposals in the Bill are to my satisfaction. I in turn ask them whether they are to their satisfaction. They express surprise at these provisions. I submit this is a Bill which should be seriously considered and fully examined and all should give their considered suggestions to Parliament to enable Parliament to take proper decisions and pass the Bill into an Act.

" Sir, Rajaji has been a great leader. I have been saying this very often. He incarnates the entire Government and the Cabinet in himself. I say this particularly for one reason. When there was a suggestion from the Andhra leaders that some non-officials should also be taken into the Committee formed to examine the partition problems, the suggestion was rejected. All kinds of suspicions arose then in the hearts of the people that it was going to be Rajaji's affair and so the decision also was going to be Rajaji's. It was said ' Ministers might be there on the Committee, officials might be there on the Committee. They are only there as Members of the Committee but the final verdict will be that of Rajaji.' That was the feeling of the people here and in Andhra also. Sir, Rajaji had been a great lawyer. Many seniors had been mentioning about his achievements as a lawyer. We all know him as a lawyer. But my conception of a big lawyer is this : To argue a case based on truth, where there is proper evidence, is there need for a big lawyer? Any ordinary lawyer will do to establish and win such a case. But a great lawyer is necessary only in bad cases. Lawyers have become great because they have won bad cases, because they have converted untruth into truth, and converted bad into good. That is how I feel great lawyers have come into existence. That is why I feel when properties and lives are involved, big lawyers are brought from other States. A big lawyer from Bombay was brought here to defend in a murder case. He

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [16th July 1953

tried to make out a case for the defence but failed. So also our big lawyers are taken to Bombay, Delhi and elsewhere, to defend bad cases. Should I take it that Rajaji is one such big lawyer?

"Sir, I take it that lawyers are people who try to get maximum justice. If Rajaji is really a great lawyer, then our interests, the interests of the Andhras should be safeguarded by Rajaji himself. I may tell the House, we are now concerned with the question of division of assets and liabilities. And Rajaji in himself constitutes the entire tribunal and the entire Committee, and everything. That being so, why should there be doubts, why should there be amendments moved by different parties? There are amendments moved even by our Tamil friends. I take it that Rajaji has carried through the whole affair as a big lawyer. Sir, we had been feeling that we were not treated properly, that the men in the services were not given full opportunities, that our areas requiring industrial development were not given good attention and so on. Yesterday the hon. Member Sri Adityan was saying that all the Chief Ministers of this State were Andhras up till now. He included Rajaji also as an Andhra. (Interruption.) If hon. Members Sri Vinayakam and Sri Adityan should differ in their views, they can settle accounts elsewhere. But he had been telling me all the Chief Ministers were Andhras. (Interruption.) If Rajaji is not now an Andhra, he is bound to become an Andhra in course of time."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Sir, on a point of order. I want the hon. Member to know that my name is Vinayakam and not Adityan."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—"Sir, I did not refer to Sri Vinayakam as Sri Adityan. But I was saying that Sri Adityan was telling me that Rajaji also was an Andhra. If Sri Vinayakam is not able to understand what I was saying, I am not responsible for
11-10 a.m. that. Other hon. Members have understood what I have been saying and they have not raised any objection. If Rajaji's own taluk, his birth place Hosur chooses to come to Andhra, he will not belong to Tamilnad, he will lose his citizenship of Tamilnad, but he will be an Andhra and he will be forced to become an Andhra.

"Sir, when the question was started, I thought Rajaji would be very fair and just. I think he is just and fair to the Tamils. But the provisions of this Bill and the experience of the Andhras show that they will not get the right verdict. For Andhras and Tamils to be good friends and good neighbours, this question of distribution and division of properties and other things should be dealt with fairly. Sir, I request Rajaji—it is not too late and the Andhra State is only in the process of making—to accept the amendments and make it a non-disputable debate so far as this House is concerned and let us recommend to the Parliament in Delhi to take the final decision on that basis.

"Sir, there are three things in this Bill on which, I feel, I should speak a little. They are about the boundaries, the officers and financial aspects. Sir, yesterday Rajaji while referring to

16th July 1953] [Sri P. Thimma Reddi]

Mr. Latchanna's adjournment motion said that the report of Justice Misra was an award. I take serious objection to it. Every Andhra takes serious objection to it and to the remark that he made that the agitation in Bellary is engineered and is run by the Krishak Lok Party. I submit that it is not the Krishak Lok Party, but it is the Congress, it is the Communists, it is the independent Communists and other Andhras who are interested there. So much so, I say that the agitation in Bellary has nothing to do with any one party; it is the agitation of the people there. It is the agitation of the people affected and insulted. People from places beyond Bellary borders, long way from Bhadrachalam, Vijayavada, etc., are going to Bellary to participate in the agitation. As such I am sorry to have heard those remarks of Rajaji yesterday that the agitation is ours. It is not so. It is an agitation of the people.

"Sir when the life of Sri Kami Reddi is in danger it is said that it is no concern of this Government. It is the concern of the Government as much as it is in the case of yesterday's firing. It is going to lead to an incident like that. The life of Sri Potti Sriramulu was sacrificed and Sri Kami Reddi's holy efforts in Bellary may also end like that. I submit that the areas should be given to the particular State where the people prefer to remain, whether it is Andhra or Mysore.

"Sir, I ask the hon. Members to read the report of Justice Misra. Is it the report of a lawyer for a particular party or is it the report of a judge on an impartial reading of the situation there? Were the facts presented to him as a lawyer and as a party, Sir? Sri Jawaharlal Nehru of the Central Government has passed his final verdict. We cannot expect Sri Nehru to have gone through the entire report. It is difficult and impossible. For that matter any Minister, more so the Chief Minister, cannot look into all the papers that are placed on his table. So also Mr. Nehru has passed his final verdict. When justice is not properly done, is it wrong to represent? We are not arguing; we are not threatening; ours is not an agitation like any other agitation with serious consequences. We are only honestly and humbly submitting to Government here that the question must be re-examined for the creation of an Andhra Province with undisputed areas.

"Mr. Vinayakam has gained his point. When there was a longstanding report about the Andhra Province, when there were arguments and counter-arguments about the boundaries of this Andhra Province, the J.V.P. Report—wherein the name of Nehru himself is mentioned—closed the question. When that was so, the question has been brought forward for re-opening the subject with the agitation of Mr. Vinayakam. I am glad of this agitation in Tiruttani taluk. We have no objection to ceding of the Tamil villages or the six taluks or the entire district. We can be happy by ourselves. But let us represent to Sri Nehru or the Government to consider these things. Whatever motives were behind the agitation of Tiruttani, with whatever motives and whatever other

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [16th July 1953

interests, sane and insane, the agitation was carried on, Sri Vinayakam has got what he wanted for the Tamils and an enquiry has been promised on a question which was closed and on which final decision had been taken by many committees and many people including Sri Nehru himself. Cannot this question of Bellary also be re-opened? It must be re-opened with the support of all Members of this House. I am only pleading for a plebiscite and Misra report itself concedes that nothing short of a plebiscite will decide this question. Under these circumstances I submit that the question of Bellary must be re-opened for decision by a plebiscite. I wish the entire support of the House is there for that.

" Sir, it was stated in Mr. Wanchoo's report that the Andhras could remain in Madras for some time. Then it was Rajaji that ran up to Delhi and managed to see that the Andhras did not remain any longer in Madras after the final date and he gave certain remarks or readings of his own that otherwise there will be very serious consequences in Madras. All that is past history.

" Sir, I must say that in Bellary we went by default. There was nobody to speak on behalf of the Andhras. There were Karnatakas—Dr. Nagan Gouda is smiling. So, Sir, it is not a question of population or things like that for which Bellary and the firkas were conceded to Mysore. I hope Mr. Vinayakam will uphold the case of Bellary as much as his Tiruttani. Though we have two representatives in the Centre, one is an international trade unionist, so he cannot take any sides and the other is a philosopher and he also will not take sides. So much so, we lost Bellary. But this question has become a big problem for us. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister and the House to recommend to the Government at Delhi to re-examine this question. More than anything, the people of these areas should be given a full chance of a plebiscite to decide which way they wish to go. We wish all to live in peace and as good neighbours. Anybody anywhere should feel that he is the native of that area, that he is the citizen of that area and that he was born in that place. We cannot afford to raise the passions of the people. We cannot incite or compel people to do anything. That is somewhat criminal. I say I am not for those things. In Bellary a peaceful satyagraha was going on and lathi charge was ordered; innocent children were injured. If that Reserve Police could understand the language of the area, if they could understand Telugu, they would not have done it. Some Tamil and Malabar friends in the police were there. Somebody said, ' March, punish the people ' and they immediately lathi-charged them and those people including innocent children were in the hospital for weeks and weeks as in-patients. They did not . . ."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes."

Sri P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Please excuse me, Sir. Two more sentences and I will finish.

11-20 a.m. " Sir, in regard to the assets and liabilities I would like to say a few words. I want all my friends to pay their full attention to

the two expressions 'book values' and 'depreciation' mentioned in the Bill. They are mischievous, deceiving and exploiting expressions and they cut at the roots of Andhra interests. Therefore the problem of assets and liabilities must be thoroughly examined. One word in regard to the crime branch of the Madras Government and I have done. Even at dead of night lorry loads of electrical goods had been carried away from Pakala sub-station to Madras and the next morning an order came that no goods should be transferred from one area to the other after the appointed day. What action has been taken by the Government against the officers responsible for this act? Sir, the officers are greatly annoyed. Fifty per cent of the agitation for the formation of a separate Andhra State is mainly due to the behaviour of the officers . . ."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, I am happy on this occasion to support the motion moved by the Hon. Chief Minister recommending the introduction of the Andhra State Bill in Parliament. Andhra Members of this House will be failing in their duty if on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State they do not offer their grateful thanks to the Andhra leaders who are no more; the foremost among them being Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu of Guntur, Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Mutnuri Krishna Rao and lastly Potti Sriramulu and who, along with many other leaders now living, worked hard for the formation of the Andhra State. It is not necessary for me now to go into the past history of the Andhra movement which has been going on for more than four decades now. All this time we have been agitating and anxiously waiting for the formation of a State of our own and whether we are satisfied fully or not with the State to be formed, we cannot but express our joy at this moment.

" So far as the Bill is concerned, it does not satisfy us to the extent to which we would like it to have. When the clauses are taken up for discussion, we will have enough time to point out to the Assembly in what respects this Bill is really defective from our point of view. One is the division of assets and liabilities and unless drastic changes are made in the clauses pertaining to assets and liabilities, great injustice will be done to the interests of Andhras.

" Then I would like to say a few words in regard to the boundary commission and the areas which have to be included in the Andhra State. We have been for a very long time anxious to form a State which is now known as Visala Andhra to be included in it not only the areas in the present State of Madras, but also the areas in Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. I believe, Sir, a time will come and it will come sooner than later when we will have Visala Andhra. But at present we shall be satisfied with what is given to us. Even then some injustice has been done in respect of a portion of Bellary taluk. The contention of the people of this particular area is that the census figures on which the Misra Award is mainly based, are not correct. The hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam also expressed the same opinion in regard to the census figures of Tiruttani taluk of Chittoor district, if what is

[Sri K. Koti Reddi] [16th July 1953

reported in the newspapers is correct. I do not want to go into details now, but the time may come when the census figures can be proved to be not correct. Sir, even Mr. Misra said that his was a report and not an award. It was a report which was submitted to the Government of India and on that a decision had been taken by the Government of India. When a decision has been arrived at on a vital matter like this affecting lakhs of people and when it is felt that a wrong has been done, it is up to us to agitate and get the wrong rectified. After all, what is it that the people of three firkas of Bellary taluk are asking for? They are only saying that Mr. Misra's report is not based on correct census figures and that Mr. Misra has not given the people of those firkas any opportunity to prove that the census figures are not correct. They are not asking that the Government of India must revise their decision in any case and they are not fighting against their decision either. They only want that an opportunity should be given to them to decide the issue by a democratic method. In these days of parliamentary democracy, why should not a chance be given to the people to decide their own fate? It is not a small matter. It is a matter affecting the vital interests of a fairly large number of people. It will be in the interests of Government and of the people in the contiguous areas if this democratic method is adopted for all the disputed areas and a chance given to the people to decide the question for themselves. If we are asking for an Andhra State, it does not necessarily mean that all the Andhras in the border or adjoining areas should come over to the new State. It may not be possible and it is also not possible. Some Andhras may prefer to be in the residuary State and why should they not be given a chance? If to-day some Kanarese people also in the three firkas of Bellary taluk want to be with Andhras, why should they not be given a chance?

11-30 a.m. "What is the criterion that should weigh with the Government in determining the wishes of the people? Surely the answer is only by way of a plebiscite, can they accurately judge public opinion. What did Mr. Misra himself say in his report? Has he not made a reference once or twice in his report, even though that pertains only to a particular area, that public opinion could be properly assessed only by means of a plebiscite. That is why I say the Government of India had erred and Justice Misra had erred in adjudging Bellary taluk to be for a purely Kanarese State. How can we say so before taking a plebiscite? In this connexion I wish to bring to the notice of the House the fast which had entered the 20th day to-day, of Sri Kami Reddi? What for is he fasting? It is because he clings to a certain principle and that principle after all is not anything strange. He says that the proper course that the Union Government has to adopt before deciding the future of Bellary is to hold a plebiscite. That has not been done A judge had given his findings and the same had been accepted. When such is the case, is it wrong that some satyagrahis are fasting? What did that great satyagrahi, Sri Potti Sriramulu, do? For what did he die? What is it that Mahatma Gandhiji taught us?

16th July 1953] [Sri K. Koti Reddi]

Of course, on an occasion, we say that we want to follow the non-violent method, the principal teaching of Mahatmaji. What did he say? Did he not say that we ought to achieve anything that we wanted only through non-violence? When such is the case, what is wrong if two satyagrahis are fasting in Bellary, when they are convinced that their course of action is a non-violent one? That is why I say it would be by far better if the Union Government were to hold a plebiscite in the near future to decide the future of some firkas of Bellary taluk. Incidentally I may also say that if they were to do so they would be correcting an error which many believe they had committed in having accepted the Misra award adjudging Bellary taluk to be out and out Kanarese.

" May I now just touch upon one aspect concerning the Tungabhadra Project? Ever since I entered the Council about thirty years ago, there have been two questions that I have been trying to bring to the attention of the Government. One of them related to the starting of the Tungabhadra Project. The other concerned the villages. I was one of those who always felt that the villages in the Madras State were being neglected and that the towns were developed at the expense of the villages. For the economic development of the Rayalaseema area the starting of the Tungabhadra Project was considered to be the only remedy. As long ago as 1901 an Irrigation Commission was appointed to consider the feasibility of utilizing the waters of the Tungabhadra for eradicating the famine in Rayalaseema. After full investigation the Government unfortunately came to the conclusion that the Tungabhadra Project would not be remunerative. The whole scheme was therefore deferred. The cry of the people of Rayalaseema was not taken due notice of by the then British Government. Ever since the scheme was deferred and up to the period when the Advisers' regime began to function, nothing was done in that direction. Thanks to the initiative of one of the Advisers, I mean Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, the Tungabhadra Project was taken up for execution. To-day, Sir, we find the Tungabhadra Project nearing completion. Whereas the earlier project was intended to benefit 16 to 17 lakh acres in the Ceded districts the present Tungabhadra Project is to irrigate only about three lakh acres in Kurnool and Bellary districts. The High Level canal has not yet been taken up. Only the completion of that canal would mean the bringing in of water-supply to Pulivendla taluk in Cuddapah district and Gooty and Tadpatri taluks in Anantapur district. Unless this High Level Canal Scheme is executed, there is no other permanent source of irrigation for these places. Of course the waters of the Pennar could be utilized But it should not be forgotten that the Pennar has no adequate water-supply. Therefore, the only course left is to immediately complete the High Level Canal Scheme. I am sorry to find that for the present, there is provision only for the Low Level Canal Scheme which will irrigate about 3 lakh acres in Kurnool and Bellary. I would earnestly request the future Andhra Government to immediately sanction the execution of the High Level Canal Scheme and see to it that the Tungabhadra Project as it was first

[Sri K. Koti Reddi] [16th July 1953

adumbrated by Colonel Macknezi is executed for with. Such a course alone would mean a permanent protection, though partly for the people of Rayalaseema, from the evil of famine.

"Sir, it has become usual especially whenever the question of Linguistic States is discussed in this House to make an appeal to friends on both sides to remain calm and eschew bitter feelings and also at the same time give mutual assurances of goodwill and fair-play to all people concerned. So also I want to take this opportunity to give a similar assurance on behalf of myself to my friends who may not ultimately form part of the Andhra State. It may be that for some time, we have got to agitate for inclusion in the Andhra State, as our goal of Visala Andhra is to be realized, many Andhra areas in Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Maybe at that time, some bitter feelings may be roused and unlawful action taken by miscreants. But I am sure that once Visala Andhra is realized, goodwilll and tolerance will prevail among the neighbouring States and all things will come to a happy conclusion. Mr. Speaker, I have really been at a loss to understand the apprehension in the minds of some of my Tamil friends that were we to get the Andhra State their interests might be jeopardised. They want assurances. What are they for, I ask? After all we know these States had been carved out to suit the conveniences of the Britishers, who were ruling us in the past. The carving out of these States has been more or less a historical accident. After independence, what is it that we require? Is there anything wrong in people wishing to form themselves into a homogeneous unit by means of language, I mean, on linguistic basis? What does our Constitution say? Has it not only laid down that there ought to be one national language for the whole of India but given due consideration for mother tongue? When such is the case, is there anything wrong in our claiming to form ourselves into linguistic units, each with its own respective language? What does our Constitution say in this direction? Has it not laid down that within the States the language of the administration, in the universities and even in the legislatures in the States can be the regional language? Well, then, I ask what is wrong in forming linguistic States? Is it not better to teach our children in our own mother tongue and build up their character and make them useful citizens of the country?

11-40 a.m. "At the same time let us not forget that wherever we may be we are first and foremost citizens of the bigger unit, namely, the Indian Union. Do we not know that our own Constitution lays down enough safeguards for us to live amicably? Is there not a provision in our Constitution by which the Centre has the ultimate control over all the States in the Indian Union? When such is the case, what is there for the Tamilians who live in Andhra area or for the Andhras who live in the Tamil area to fear? As a matter of fact, some lakhs and lakhs of Andhras are now living in Tamil areas. I know many of them have got big interests there. When they are anxious to live in that area alone and are happy

over there, why should they be displaced? For instance, I can cite several examples where Tamilians have settled in Andhra area and are living happily. In Cuddapah several Tamilians have settled down and they are living amicably with the Andhras there. Can't a Tamilian live happily in an Andhra area or a Telugu in a Tamil area? If, for instance, a Tamilian were to offer a rice bag to an Andhra at a low cost, will any Andhra refuse to buy the same because he is a Tamilian? No, he will not. So long as the transaction is in his favour, anyone would be prepared to accept the offer. For instance, how can I refuse the iddli and sambar of the Tamilians, in the preparation of which they are experts?

"Let me now come to the point. Where the people in a particular area express unanimously or almost unanimously a particular view, that view should be taken due notice of. For instance, take the case of Bellary. The Telugu-speaking people in Bellary have with one voice demanded that Bellary be included in the proposed Andhra State. So also Kannadigas are for Mysore. What did the Government of India do? How did they assess public opinion there? Did they hold any referendum or plebiscite? Compare this with what the Prime Minister had done with reference to Kashmir? What did he say? How is he going to assess the opinion of the people of Kashmir? The Prime Minister had declared very rightly that after Kashmir became quiet and free from Pakistan trouble, they would hold a plebiscite. If that is the declared policy of the Central Government, why should they shrink from doing so in Bellary? Why should they appoint a Judge to decide the issue? Can any man decide such an issue satisfactorily? That is why I say the Central Government had erred so far as Bellary was concerned. Therefore I plead with the Central Government to hold a plebiscite in Bellary to decide its future ultimately. The fundamental criterion of ascertaining the opinion of the people residing in a particular area before deciding the future of that area should not be lost sight of. That is why I say wherever boundary commissions are appointed to settle the claims of disputed areas, let clear-cut instructions be issued to them to assess public opinion by means of a plebiscite. For instance, take the case of Kolar in Mysore. The majority of people living in Kolar are Telugus. They have been living amicably there all these years. As I had observed previously these States were carved out in the process of history by the ruling Britishers for their own convenience. Of course, they said it was for their administrative convenience. Suppose you appoint a Boundary Commission to decide the future of Kolar. Simply because the majority of its inhabitants are Telugus, the Boundary Commission cannot at once decide that Kolar be included in the Andhra State. Let them hold a plebiscite and ascertain the opinion of the people in Kolar. Suppose due to their long association with Bangalore, the capital of Mysore, they express the view that they prefer remaining in Mysore itself; we can never go counter to that opinion. That is why I still repeat that the voice of the people should be first ascertained in all disputed border areas.

[Sri K. Koti Reddi] [16th July 1953

[At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.]

11-50 a.m. "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I make an appeal to my non-Andhra friends, the Tamils, Kannadigas and Malayalees that the choice should be left to the people concerned. So far as I am concerned, I have not lost hope that the people would like to have some association with us; though the people of Tiruttani may feel that Kurnool is far off yet the chances are there and there is a possibility of some of them, if not most of them, trying to be along with their friends near and around them and that is why I suggest that the question should be left to the people and they should do things with a full knowledge of the consequences of their choice. Propaganda there may be and just as in the conduct of elections money may be spent; there may be many difficulties. If the matter is decided by a Commission, heart-burning is likely to result but when once the people make their choice, there is no question of bitterness and nobody can be found fault with, neither the Government of this State nor of the union, for it is the choice of the people. So far as I am concerned, I would say that in all boundary questions, the final voice should be the verdict of the people and it should be settled by means of a plebiscite. Let us understand that we are living in days of democracy. In the matter of deciding the question on this footing, there is no likelihood of illfeeling between us or any possibility of an unfair deal. I had no difficulty to get on with the people of the South. There are fifty lakhs of Telugu-speaking people living comfortably and happily in the South and will any one expect the Andhras to be hard upon any Tamilians that may be residing in the Andhra State? That will not be but on the other hand, I am expecting a large percentage of labouring and other classes of people to come into the Andhra Desa for purposes of employment. I can assure you, Sir, that the Andhras at any rate are not going to be less generous than others; they could not be less generous than others; on the other hand, our feeling is that we are likely to be over-generous and naturally we suffer for it sometimes.

"Yesterday dealing with the three firkas of Bellary, one of the Members coming from the Kannada area of Bellary district said something which I did not then understand because he spoke in Kannada. Later on I found that he attributed a statement to me to the effect that at a public meeting at Bellary, I said that it would be a 'Kurukshetra' if some things were not done. I assure all Members here including that hon. Member that I never made such a statement. I never addressed a public meeting. A meeting in the drawing room of a private house was held over which I presided; invitations had been issued to the Members of the Legislature and a few leaders of Andhra Desa. I could never have said such a thing as attributed to me. Presumably there has been an error in the report of my speech. I appealed to the Government to revise their orders and particularly to the friends who had gathered there, I appealed that there should be no sort of violent action. My hon. Friend said that he found it mentioned in the papers. Sometimes it happens that prejudice influences the reporters and untrue report

16th July 1953] [Sri K. Koti Reddi]

results. Unfortunately, I did not read these papers especially as they were Kannada papers. I would appeal to him not to put down this statement to me and I want him, the Government and every hon. Member in the House not to think that I made the statement. You know, Sir, that a harmless person like me could never have given expression to such a thing as the hon. Member mentioned? With this assurance, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the Bill."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the motion before the House and while doing so, I want to express the sense of rejoicing not only of the Andhra people, not only of the Andhra Members of this House but of the entire democratic movement of this country over the happy victory that the Andhra people have secured. I am sorry to say that the debate over this motion has not been properly initiated by the Hon. the Chief Minister ; in fact, when he was making the speech, I was struck with the dry nature of the speech and I felt he was making a sort of ritualistic speech and performing a sort of ritual that was imposed upon him : ' An Andhra State has got to be created ; we cannot help it, however much I might have desired that no such linguistic State should be created and however much I might have wished that the formation of linguistic States should be relegated to the background and it should be given up once and for all ; none the less I am compelled under the circumstances, under the impact of the people's movement, to initiate the motion.' That is how I felt the feeling was there. The background of that feeling was there and I found that the Chief Minister was not able to rejoice with the people of the Andhra area and that is why he said that the day the Andhra State came into existence would be the day of rejoicing for the people of the Andhra area and they will rejoice over it on a scale far vaster than on August 15th, 1947. It has got a great significance. Why was it, Sir, that the people of our country who had contributed tremendously in the struggle for freedom from foreign imperialism, should be feeling after all that their achieving the Andhra State is of far greater significance and of far greater importance and is a matter for far greater rejoicing than even the freedom from foreign imperialism. I would like the Hon. the Chief Minister to understand the significance of the statement that he made. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ' Not less or perhaps the same, ' was what I stated.) ' More than even on the 15th of August,' that is how it is reported. Even then, Sir, it is not less but it is on the same level. The rejoicing of the people of the Andhra area is to the same extent as on the fifteenth of August. Why should it be so, Sir? It is exactly there that I would like to ask the Hon. the Chief Minister who is holding an important position not only in this State but in the public affairs of this country, to revise his opinion and understand the significance of the growth of the people's movement. Had he understood it, the Hon. the Chief Minister would have told us while initiating the debate, what were the fundamental principles upon which the entire Bill was based. After all, there have been

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [16th July 1953

previous reports on this question; there was the J.V.P. Report, there was the Wanchoo Report and there was the Report of the Partition Committee and all these things were there and the Bill has been framed on the basis of certain principles.

12 noon. "This question has been dealt with in these various reports and the Hon. the Chief Minister has had also the opportunity—a tremendous amount of opportunity—to shape the Bill. The Government of Madras were consulted while framing the Bill. There fore, if the Hon. the Chief Minister had only taken us into his confidence and told us the basic principles on which the various provisions in the Bill were framed, this discussion would have taken a different turn and it would have been much more helpful. It has therefore been left to us to guess and find out what those principles are and on that basis lay down certain fundamental principles as the criteria.

"I now come to the broader principles that are involved in this Bill. The fundamental principle that is involved is the principle of democracy. The Hon. the Chief Minister might to-day have revised his opinion. There was a time in 1942 when he issued a statement in the Press of India wherein he had referred to the way in which the leaders of the Soviet Union had solved the problems of a multi-national and multi-lingual State and upheld the example of the Soviet Union as one of the best ways, in fact, the only way of solving the problems of multi-national and multi-lingual States. This was in 1942. To-day the Chief Minister might have revised his opinions as he has done on so many other matters concerning the national movement. This question has been discussed from time immemorial not only by the Hon. the Chief Minister but by the entire national movement. As early as 1920, the national movement put before the people of this country a picture of the India that was to be. It was only on the basis of this picture that the people could be inspired to fight for freedom. We cannot inspire a people to fight against a foreign imperialism without placing before them a concrete picture of the kind of society that is to be evolved after freedom is achieved and a vision or a picture of the administrative apparatus that is going to be set up. Because the national movement understood this basic principle of mobilising the people of a country, they placed before the people a picture of the India of the future. What did they say then? The leaders of the national movement including Sri C. Rajagopalachari did not talk of the division or partition of the country. They had a different conception of these linguistic States. The exact words they used were the 'redistribution of States.' Now, let us not get away with the words that we are parting. There is no question of division or partition that is involved in this case. It is a case of redistribution of States and, as I said in the last session of this Assembly, the Indian National Congress took up the challenge of the British Government which appointed an all-white Simon Commission and it convened an All Party Conference under the presidentship of the father of the Prime Minister of India, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. In that Conference there

were members from various political parties. The late Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Subhas Chandra Bose and Sri M. S. Aney were all members of this Conference. This Conference appointed a special sub-commitee to go into the question of drafting a Constitution for the future of this country. What has this Committee stated in Chapter IV of its report? They have pointed out that the existing distribution of States had no rational basis whatsoever. How did this distribution come about? They have pointed out that it was merely due to accident and the circumstances which attended the growth of British power in India during the early days of its expansion. There was no other rational basis whatever for the existence of the various States as they existed in 1947 and continue to exist even to-day.

" The Committee therefore pointed out that this irrational basis must be smashed and a new rational basis must be evolved on certain fundamental principles on which the States ought to be redistributed. They had also pointed out what those principles should be. The main consideration must necessarily be the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned. They had then pointed out the well recognised principles that rapid progress in education as well as in general culture and in most developments of life depended on language and that if a foreign language was the medium of instruction and also for conducting the affairs of the State, the growth of that country must necessarily be stunted. No democracy can exist where a foreign language is used for conducting the affairs of the State. In a democracy the people must be well informed and must be able to understand and follow public affairs in order to take an effective part in them. The question of linguistic States was therefore looked upon by the leaders of the national movement, in fact, by the entire national movement as a question fundamental to democracy for the people of this country. There will be no democracy if linguistic States are not there and the people are not allowed to receive instruction in their own language and are not allowed to participate in the affairs of the State. Without democracy there can be no real growth in the life of the people, there can be no real growth in the culture and language of the people and there can be no real economic upsurge leading to economic reconstruction. It was on the basis of these fundamental principles that the leaders of the national movement put before the people this picture of the India of the future. As far as I can understand, the national movement was certainly not a disruptive movement. It did not stand for the disunity of the country; it did not stand for the division or partition of this country but stood for the unity of the country. The national movement's concept of unity was not merely an idealistic concept. It had a material basis also for people are united together only when their material interests are also united. People do not go together merely because of some spiritual things. The history of the world has proved it. (Interruption from the Treasury Bench : ' Karl Marx has proved it '.) For example, if Rajaji who talks in season and out of season (the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari ;

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [16th July 1953

'Never out of season') is not able to convince the Andhra members of his own Congress Party, who have been with him for the last 30 years, of the value of spiritualism and therefore they should remain together, it is obvious that his talk of unity on the basis of spiritualism has not stood the test of time. It is material interests that unite people. It is because of the fact that the leaders of the national movement understood this fundamental principle that they said: 'Even while we stand for unity on the basis of democracy, let us give an opportunity for the people to grow and to manage their own affairs.' A unity that is cemented on the basis of a voluntary and willing accession of the various parts will be far more strong and will be steel-like in strength. This was the kind of unity that national leaders cherished at that time. That was so in 1928, 1929 and 1940 but in 1947, after August 15th, the entire situation has changed. This same picture cannot now be placed before the people. The question of viability of the various States must be taken into consideration and administrative convenience has also got to be considered. All these new excuses have now been trotted out in order to deny the rights of the people to have a Government administering the affairs in their own language. Is it to be supposed that the national movement did not take note of 12-10 p.m. these things at that time? No, Sir. The very same Committee took note of these things. What is the answer they gave? They took into consideration a third factor—though not of the same importance as administrative convenience—which would include geographical position, economic resources and the financial stability of the areas concerned. They further said that administrative convenience was often a matter of arrangement and must certainly bow down to the wishes of the people. On this subject the Nehru Committee also adopted a resolution on August 30, 1928 recommending the formation of Andhra, Aikya Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa Provinces immediately. That was the picture in 1928.

"In 1947, what was the picture? The fundamental concepts of the Congress organisation on ever so many questions had changed. In 1930, the Congress Party told the people that all the debts contracted by the British Government would be repudiated as soon as freedom was won because they were not contracted in the interests of India but were contracted for the purpose of keeping a foreign power in India. To-day no such repudiation has taken place. In fact we go out of the way to assure the British people that no such repudiation will take place. We go still further and say that they need not return something of the money that they had taken forcibly by way of accumulated sterling balances between 1940 and 1945. Similarly on the question of formation of linquistic States, the Congress leadership repudiates the fundamental principle which it had accepted in the course of the long national movement, and wants to go back. Everyone knows how many stumbling-blocks the Congress had put up even on the question of the formation of the Andhra State. The ruling party had been paying that they had no objection to the formation of the Andhra State and that in fact the J.V.P. Committee was appointed

for the very purpose, and that even in the Constitution provision had been made for the formation of the Andhra State. We very well remember that the British Government had also no objection to the granting of freedom to this country. The British Government also said, ‘ Yes, you can have complete freedom provided there is complete unanimity and unity in the country.’ Similarly taking a leaf out of the British Government, our Congress leadership also stated that provided there was complete unanimity—no voice should be raised by the parties concerned with regard to any dispute—there would be an Andhra State. In this way, for three or four long years, a separate State was denied to the Andhras. Unfortunately for the ruling party, the popular movement forced the Congress leadership to go forward with the formation of the Andhra State. It is because of the popular movement that a big breach has been made in the citadel of reaction. We congratulate the Andhra people not only on the victory that they have achieved for themselves but also on opening up one of the biggest breaches in the wall of reaction. As a matter of fact, the present Andhra State is not what the Andhras wanted. The Congress leadership has yet to accede to Visala Andhra resulting in the break-up of the feudal Hyderabad State. Still the victory achieved by the Andhras is a milestone in the march of the people towards freedom and democracy. We know, as a matter of fact, the announcement regarding the formation of the Andhra State had immediately set in motion vast forces not only in the Andhra areas but throughout the country—in Kerala for an Aikya Kerala State, in Maharashtra areas for a Maharashtra State, etc. The people have come to feel that the Nehru Government's obstruction can be broken and smashed to pieces. The Andhra people have shown us the way to break the Government to pieces and march forward. Such is the kind of confidence that the people of India have got. Even though the principle of linguistic States has not been fully accepted in this Bill, still the formation of the Andhra State contemplated here will be one of the biggest victories in the march of the people towards linguistic States. That is why, not only I rejoice, but the entire democratic movement and the country rejoice at the formation of the Andhra State on October 1st.

“ I now come to other questions. Let us analyse the principles underlying the Bill. I am sorry to say that certain fundamental principles which should go to make a democracy have not been embodied in the Bill. With regard to questions like division of assets and liabilities, the demarcation of boundaries, etc., why did not the Government of India lay down certain fundamental criteria which should govern all these things? On the questions of division of assets and liabilities and demarcation of boundaries, I would like to make an appeal to all to understand the existing situation and not to complicate the situation by making one people fight against another. After all, the present state of affairs has come about not as a result of the fault of the people of either Tamilnad or Andhra or Malabar or any other area. We have all been the common victims of exploitation of the British power which

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [16th July 1953

had created this state of affairs. Therefore, the future generation or the existing generation can certainly not be held responsible for the misdeeds committed by the British Government. All of us had been exploited. The Andhra people had been exploited. The Tamilnad people had been exploited. Therefore, let us understand this. If this country had been free long ago and had there been no British domination and had we all been allowed to grow as free men, the entire situation in the country would have been different. We would then have made greater progress industrially and economically than most of the other countries in the world. But because of stunted growth, of suppressed growth, we find ourselves in this extremely bad situation. Therefore, what is the picture that is there before us in the country? Our State is a bankrupt State. When I say ' bankrupt State ', I do not mean that our State has no resources. I mean that the net cash balance of the State is a minus one. When the Andhra State is to be formed, it is certainly up to the people of Tamilnad and the rest of the State to see to it that proper assistance is given to the Andhra State so that it may start on a proper foundation. The Andhra people should look at the question not as a question of division between them and the Tamil people. Let us understand that we are all equally in a bad position. At the same time, let us adopt some method—some rough and ready method—by which justice can be done. Whatever assets and liabilities there are, let us divide them equally, equitably and justly. On that basis, let us look at the question of demarcation of boundaries also. I do not know why we should generate so much heat on that question. After all we can adopt some simple principles—principles of justice and democracy—on the basis of which the whole question can be solved. After all, it is certainly open to us, when the new State comes into existence, to demand a Boundary Commission. It is also necessary for us to lay down certain criteria by which that Boundary Commission can decide issues entrusted to it. After all, contiguity of area. common language, that is, the same language as the language of the State to which that particular area belongs, should be decided village by village and not talukwar so that maximum justice can be done. On that basis, it is certainly open to us to come to an understanding so that we need not carry on any quarrel. I may have an idea that a particular area must immediately come to Tamilnad. Another person may have an idea that that area must belong to the Andhra State.

[At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.]

" Let us look at the question on the basis of certain fundamental
12-20 p.m. democratic principles and then we will find the whole problem is solved. I would therefore like the hon. Members to rejoice on this occasion when it is a tremendous victory for the democratic movement. Let us not mar that occasion. Let us not mar the happiness and rejoicings of the people by continuing the dispute or by using harsh words against each other. Let us all join in the rejoicings of the entire people. That is the appeal I would like to make to both sides of the House.

16th July 1953] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

"Lastly, Sir, there is the responsibility of the Central Government. After all, even if the Andhra State is formed, we know that there are tremendous difficulties the new Andhra State will have to face. Economic regeneration, economic reconstruction or economic upsurge is certainly not going to be an easy affair. That is not going to be an easy affair even in Tamilnad. After all, both the Andhra State and the residuary Madras State are suffering under certain common disabilities, which are common not only to Andhra and Madras but to the entire country. We are suffering under certain constitutional provisions. We are suffering from the difficulties created by the Constitution under which the States have got absolutely very little power. The resources of the States are crippled and the bulk of the revenues of the State is being taken away by the Central Government which spends about 200 crores of rupees on a top-heavy military administration and on an equally top-heavy bureaucratic administration. Therefore, I say that the reconstruction of this country is going to be an extremely difficult affair. We look to the Andhra people also to help in the general democratic upsurge in the country and to fight to change this entire set-up so that the people of the various States will get sufficient resources in their hands in order to develop their States and to develop the country as a whole. That is the picture that is now standing before us. Therefore, I rejoice on this occasion. I have no qualms whatsoever, no feelings whatsoever, that the Andhra people are going to be separated from us, because in spite of this redistribution of States we were united together in the past. And what is it that united us in the past? It is not the fact that the Andhra people and the Tamil people were thrown up together in a common State. That is not the bond of unity. The bond of unity between them and the rest of the people of India was the fact that all of them were united together in the common struggle against the British Imperialism in this country. It was that bond that united us together—all the various democratic movements, the working classes of Andhra fighting for their demands alongside the working classes of Tamilnad, alongside the working classes of Bengal and in fact the whole of India. It was that which united the working classes and the democratic movement. Similarly, the Telengana peasants who were fighting for land have created a tremendous bond of unity among the peasantry of the whole of India. Let us not forget that. It is the common struggle of the people, the struggle for democracy, the struggle for land, the struggle for better existence and the common movements that are being thrown up by them. That is the real cementing force that has united the entire people. I have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that even on this question of linguistic States it was the democratic movement in Andhra which was able to smash all other reactionary slogans and win this freedom. That democratic movement will play a very notable part—indeed the foremost part—in uniting the democratic movements of this country. Therefore, there is no question of any division. There is no question of any partition and there is no question of any distribution. When I say all these, I must also point out how it was

that the Andhra movement was able to achieve this victory. There have been many disruptive slogans. Claims with regard to particular cities, claims with regard to particular areas—all these things—were there. In spite of all this, the Andhra movement was able to achieve a tremendous victory. Why was it? It was because, I make bold to say, the ideology of the working classes was there and that ideology played the foremost part in the movement for freedom. That ideology was able to smash all other ideologies and unite the people and bring them together, because the internationalism was far superior to so many slogans of 'sloganistic politicians'. The internationalism of the working classes realized that the Andhra people and the Tamil people need not quarrel with each other. We need not quarrel over one particular city or over other things. We will base our claims on justice on the basis of certain fundamental principles, on the basis of the language of the people and on the basis of contiguity of territories. It was on this basis that the working classes, the Communist Party and the other democratic movements shared their demands and they were able to mobilize the entire people on the basis of that ideology which is completely divorced from sloganistic ideologies, which makes one people not to fight against other people and which recognizes the right of every people in the world. It was because that ideology prevailed in this entire agitation that the Andhra struggle for a separate State was able to succeed. I know that that ideology is strong in Andhra and I know that it will grow from day to day despite all the manœuvres by the ruling cliques to keep themselves in power and despite all the dirty tricks that might be resorted to by them. I am sure the ideology of the working classes, the ideology of the democratic movement, will be able to mobilize more and more people, unite them together and will set an example to the people of the entire country. On that basis, it will unite not only the Andhra people but will play an important part in uniting the entire people of this country for fighting for real democracy and for smashing up all the reactionary forces in this country. Reactionary forces from vested interests and reactionary forces taking a communal garb—all these forces—will be smashed up by the ideology of the working classes and we will be able to build up a new and prosperous *free* India. I would, therefore, ask the members of this House to join me in rejoicing on this occasion and congratulate the Andhra people on this magnificent victory."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The House will now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* **SRI V. RAMA RAO**:—" అధ్యక్షా! ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు చర్చించే విషయంలో అనేక విషయాలు చెప్పబడినవి. వాటిలో ఆర్థిక విషయాలు సరిగా చర్చింపబడలేదని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఆస్తి, అప్పుల పంపకాల సందర్భములో సహజంగా అన్నదమ్ములు పంచుకొనేటప్పుడు, ఉన్న ఆస్తి, అప్పులు గూర్చి ఉభయులకూ సమానంగా తెలిసిఉంటుంది. పంపకం చేసుకునే ముందు ఆస్తి, అప్పులు ఏమిటి, ఇళ్లు వాకిళ్లు ఏమిటి వాటి లెక్క స్పష్టంగా తెలుసుకుని వాటి విలువ సరిగా తెలుసు

కొని, తరువాత పంపకాలు ప్రారంభిస్తారు. పంపకాలు ప్రారంభించి ఒడంబడికలు జరిగే సందర్భంలో అన్నదమ్ములు వాటిలో భాగాలు కోరుకొన్నప్పుడుకాని, మరో సందర్భంలోగాని వాటి విలువలనుబట్టి ఒకరికి ఒకరు ఆస్తి హెచ్చు తగ్గులనుబట్టి ముదరా ఇవ్వడం సహజంగా జరిగే పద్ధతి. ఈ బిల్లు మాకు ఇచ్చినప్పుడు దానికి సంబంధించిన data పెద్యాలు ఈ రకంగా principles తో పెట్టారు. ఉన్న ఆఫీసర్లలో తమిళ ఆఫీసర్లు, ఆంధ్ర ఆఫీసర్లు, మళయాళ ఆఫీసర్లు, కన్నడ ఆఫీసర్లు ఎంతమందిఉన్నారో, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఎంతమంది కావలసివస్తుందో, ఈ సందర్భంలో ఇక్కడనుంచి ఎందరిని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి పంపవలసివస్తుందో ఈ విషయాలన్నిటినీగురించి స్పష్టంగా వివరాలు ఇచ్చిఉన్నట్లయితే కొంతవరకు ఉపయోగంగా ఉండేది. కొంతవరకు ఈ విషయాలలో సరియైన adjustments చేస్తే ఉభయుల మధ్యసుహృద్భావం ఉంటుంది. వారి కోర్కెలు వారి demands affect అవకుండా చూడాలి. ప్రయోజనాలను abstract గా పెట్టడంవల్ల చర్చించడానికి అవకాశం లేకుండా పోయింది. ఏ కొలత బద్ధతో విభజన జరగాలో స్పష్టంగా లేకపోవడంవల్ల ఒప్పుకునే అవకాశం లేకుండా పోతోంది. Clause by clause చర్చ జరిగే సందర్భంలో ఈ విషయాలు స్పష్టంగా తెల్చుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది. మనం విడిపోతూఉన్నాం, మనలో మనం తగవులు పెట్టుకో కూడదని చెబుతున్నారు. వాస్తవమే. కాని విషయాలుసాకల్యంగా తెలుసుకొనే అవకాశము లేనంతవరకు ఇదివరకున్న అనుమానాలనుబట్టి, ఒకరిమీద ఒకరికి అపోహలకు దారి తీసేవిధంగాఉంది. ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వపక్షంవారు, ముఖ్యంగా ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు క్లాజువారీ చర్చ జరిగే ముందు, వివరాలు సప్లయిచేస్తే, క్లాజులమీద చర్చ జరిగేందుకు చాలా తోడ్పడుతుంది. చర్చ సుహృద్భావంతో సాగే అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. విడిపోయే సందర్భంలో చిన్నచిన్న adjustment ల విషయంలో అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. ఆ విధమయిన data supply చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ, ఈ బిల్లును బలపరుస్తున్నాను. మరొక విషయం ఏమిటంటే ఈ ఆంధ్రా బిల్లు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు ఒక అవకాశం కలిగిస్తోంది. పురోభివృద్ధికి ఈ బిల్లులోనే నేను అర్థంచేసుకున్నంతవరకు ఆంధ్రులకు వారి అభివృద్ధికి అడ్డు కలిగించే విషయాలు చాలా ఉన్నవి. ఇన్ని అవాంతరాలున్నప్పటికీకూడా. ఏ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం అయితే అనేక అవాంతరాలు అభ్యంతరాలు అధిగమించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము సాధించుకోగల్గారో ఆ ఆంధ్రులే అల్లాంటి ఆటంకాలనూ, అవాంతరాలనూ అధిగమించి త్వరలో ముక్కోటి ఆంధ్రులతో విశాలాంధ్ర స్థాపించ గల్గుతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఖనిజ సంపత్తితో, నదీజల వసతితో, వివిధ సంపదలతో తులతూగే విశాలాంధ్ర స్థాపించి పురోభివృద్ధిగాంచి ముందుకు సాగిపోతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రజాతి అభివృద్ధిని కోరుతూ ఉపన్యసించిన మిత్రులందరికీ అభినందనం చేస్తూ, ముగిస్తున్నాను.''

* **Sri K. V. S. PADMANABHA RAJU** :—'' అధ్యక్షా ! ప్రస్తుతం మన ముందున్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లుపై మాట్లాడుటకు నాకు అవకాశం ఇచ్చినందులకు సంతోషపడుచున్నాను. కాని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ఏవిధమైన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కొరకు కలలుకన్నారో ఈ రోజు అట్టి రాష్ట్రము ప్రసాదింపబడడములేదు. బిల్లు క్లాజువారీగా చూస్తే, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికి చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుతోందని సభ్యులందరికీ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చిరకాలమునుంచి ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు, మళయాళీలు, కన్నడిగులు సోదరభావముతో, కలసి మెలసి ఒకే గృహములో ఉన్న కుటుంబంలా ఉండి, ఈ విధంగా విడిపోతున్నప్పుడు, ఈ విధమైన బిల్లు తయారుచేసి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ముందుపెట్టారంటే, చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. నేను ఒక్క విషయము మాత్రం చెప్పవలసియుంది. మదరాసు రాష్ట్రం, మదరాసు ఇంతవరకూ అబివృద్ధికి

[Sri K. V. S. Padmanbha Raju] [16th July 1953

వచ్చిందంటే దానికి కారకులు ఎవరయ్యా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో వసూలుచేసిన డబ్బువల్ల, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకంయొక్క సహాయమువల్ల అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం మీకు ఏమి ద్రోహంచేసింది ఈవిధంగా బిల్లులో అన్యాయముచేయుటకు అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఇదివరలో ఆంధ్రు లెందరో ప్రధాన మంత్రులుగా, ఆర్థిక మంత్రులుగా, రెవిన్యూ మంత్రులుగావుంటూ ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ భేదాభిప్రాయం లేకుండా జాతీయ దృక్పథంతో తమిళ ప్రదేశాన్ని అభివృద్ధిలోకి తీసుకొచ్చేరనీ వారు ఏమి చేశారని అడిగారు. కాని ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విడిపోతూ ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా యున్నవారు తమిళులు. ఆయనే నాయకత్వం
3-10 p.m. వహించి ఇటువంటి విభజన చేశారంటే, వారికి ఆంధ్రులు ఏమి ద్రోహం చేశారు? ఆంధ్రులు, మళయాళీలు, తమిళులు, కన్నడిగులు ఒకే గృహంలో ఉమ్మడిగాఉంటూ ఆంధ్రులు విడిపోతూఉన్నప్పుడు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని దివాలాతీయించే పరిస్థితులలోపెట్టి, ఆర్థిక చిక్కులలో పడవేసే రాష్ట్రం ఇవ్వడం అంటే చాలావిచారించవలసిన విషయం. ఈ రోజు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఎవరివల్ల వచ్చిందనే విషయం చాలా ముఖ్యమైనది. గత 40 సంవత్సరాలనుంచీ ఆందోళనచేస్తూ కలలు కంటుయున్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఎవరు తీసుకువచ్చారంటే అమరజీవియైన పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికే కాకుండా, యావద్భారత దేశంలో భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి foundation stone వేసి ఆయన రక్తం ధారపోసి వెళ్లిపోయారని భారతీయులందరూ గుర్తించవలసిన విషయము. ఇది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కోరే ఆంధ్రులందరూ సంతోషపడవలసిన విషయమని సగర్వంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరిగినప్పుడే దేశంలో పరిపాలనా విధానం సౌష్టవంగా జరగగలదు. భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరగాలని ఆ రోజు జాతీయనాయకులు స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాట సమయంలో ఉద్ఘాటించి ఆ నాయకులే అధికారంలోకివచ్చేసరికి ఆ కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులే భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కోరడం చాలా పొరపాటు, కోరకూడదని చెబుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో ఆంధ్రా బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టినవారుకూడా అట్టి నాయకులలో ఒకరు ఆంధ్రులకు భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులైన ఒకరు ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టారేమిట్రా అని మొట్టమొదట నాకు అనుమానం వచ్చింది. వారు ఇటువంటి బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టినప్పుడు, అది తయారుచేసినప్పుడూ ఆంధ్రులు మాకు రాష్ట్రము అక్కర్లేదని వెళ్లిపోతారేమోనని, అవనమ్మకం పడ్డారని భావిస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంవద్దనలేము. ఎందుకంటే ఇంకా ఎన్నాళ్లు బాధపడతాం మేము మంత్రి వర్గాన్ని కోరేదేమిటంటే ఇన్నిరోజులవరకూ సోదరభావముతో ఉండి ఇప్పుడు విడిపోతున్నప్పుడు కూడా మమ్మల్ని సోదరభావంతో. నూతనంగా స్థాపితమవుతూయున్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం సౌష్టవమయిన రాష్ట్రంగా తయారుచేయాలి కాని, ఈ విధంగా అన్యాయమైన బిల్లు తయారుచేసి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం దివాలా తీసే పద్ధతిలో ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెడుతున్నారు. మళయాళీలు, కన్నడిగులు వారి భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కోరేవారే కాబట్టి, మాకు ఉండే కష్టాలు వారికి వుంటాయి కాబట్టి, అట్టి సభ్యులందరూ క్లాజువారీ చర్చవచ్చినప్పుడు, సవరణలు తీసుకువచ్చి, సోదర భావముతో మాకు సహాయపడతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ప్రధాన మంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సామాన్యులు కారు. గవర్నరుగా, గవర్నరు-జనరలుగా పక్షపాతములేని వ్యక్తిగాయుండి ఇట్టి బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టారంటే విచారించవలసిన విషయం యావద్భారత ప్రజానీకానికీకూడా integrity కి honesty కీ పేరుపడినవ్యక్తి ఆయనను తండ్రిగా భావిస్తున్నాను. అట్టివారు ఆర్థికంగా బడ్జెటులో, ఉద్యోగుల పంపిణీ విషయంలో తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో న్యాయంచేస్తారని ఆశించాము. అదికూడా నమ్మకం లేకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి తెన్నేటి విశ్వనాథంగారు,

పి. రామమూర్తిగారు ఈ విషయాలను గుర్తించి ముచ్చటించారు. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రం వలెనే మా రాష్ట్రం కూడా స్థిరపద్ధతులపై ఏర్పడేలా చూడండని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను ఉదాహరణకు ఒక గృహంలో తండ్రి, తల్లి, ముగ్గురు కొడుకులూ ఉంటే, ఒక అబ్బాయి విడిపోయి క్రొత్త గృహంలో విడిగా కాపురం ఉండుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తూంటే, కుటుంబములో వారు వాణ్ణి సంతోషంగా పంపాలి. కాని చిక్కులుపెట్టడం తగదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. దేశంలోనే కాకుండా ప్రపంచం అంతటిలో నాయకులుగా పరిగణించబడుతున్న నాయకుని చేతులతో ఇటువంటి బిల్లు తయారైందంటే, ఎట్లా అర్థం చేసుకోవాలో తెలియడం లేదు. వారు బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టే ముందు సోదరభావముతో విడిపోవాలనీ మనస్పర్థలు మరచి పోవాలనీ మనవిచేశారు. వారియందు ఎవరికి వ్యతిరేకభావంలేదు. దాని మీద మూడోరోజు discussion జరుగుతోంది. సవరణలు ప్రవేశపెట్టి మమ్మల్ని సోదరభావముతో పంపిన తరువాతనే, మేము సోదరభావం చూపించారని సంతోషించగలంగాని ఏదో ఇచ్చాం తీసుకోండయ్యా అంటే ఏం సంతోషిస్తాం! ఇంకా కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలు కలిసియున్నట్లయితే అసలే ఏమీ డబ్బులేదనే పరిస్థితి ఈ రెండు కోట్లు ముజరా ఎందుకు, ఒకకోటి చాలనే పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఆంధ్రులు ఏ విధమైన బాధపడుతున్నారో, వారి ఆత్మలు ఏ విధంగా బాధపడుతున్నాయో అదేవిధంగా ఈ House లో యుండే సోదర సభ్యులు వారి యందు సుహృద్భావంతో మా రాష్ట్రానికి మమ్మల్ని పంపి, ఈ రాష్ట్రంలోవారు, మా రాష్ట్రములో మేము తప్పనిసరిగా స్నేహసంబంధాలు కలిగియుంటాము. ఈ విధంగా బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టడంలో నాకు అర్థం అయ్యే దృష్టిపథం ఒక్కటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపన కాకుండా కలతలు పెడుతూ ఉండడమే? మా రాష్ట్రంలో ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు మేము సరిదిద్దుకుంటాము. మిగిలిన విషయాలు క్లాజువారీ చర్చలో సోదరులంతా మాట్లాడతారు సోదరభావంతో మా రాష్ట్రం విడదీసి సంతోషంగా పంపమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, while feeling happy over the formation of the Andhra State, I am also sorry for the way in which it is proposed to be formed as envisaged in the Bill. The Andhra State Bill is the outcome of a heroic movement followed by sacrifices of a supreme nature. These sacrifices were necessitated by the stubborn attitude adopted by selfish people who did not want the State at all on the one hand and people who wanted the State in all perfection on the other hand. I do not hesitate to hold both these sections of the people responsible for the loss to the Andhra State of one of its patriots, namely, Sri Potti Sriramulu, to whom every Andhra should pay homage to-day. I know that nothing comes out of bemoaning at this juncture. I ask the leaders at the helm of affairs in all seriousness whether this is the kind of State for which the Andhras fought all these years. I also ask in all earnestness whether the Government of India have not followed the policy of the British Government against which they complained formerly. Have not the Government of India imposed conditions which are detrimental to us? The movement for linguistic States is not at all a selfish movement. The Indian National Congress itself accepted the principle of linguistic States and formed the Pradesh Congress Committees on the basis of that principle. Then, why did they not form the Andhra State all these years? I am afraid I have to suspect the bona fides of the Government of India and the leaders at 3-20 P.M.

the helm of affairs in this regard. We are compelled to give up our rights over the City of Madras in spite of the fact that the Tamil friends once gave up their rights over the City, in spite of the fact that the Dhar Commission suggested the constitution of the City into a Chief Commissioner's Province, in spite of the fact that Justice Wanchoo recommended that the City might be accepted as the temporary capital of the Andhra State and in spite of the fact that the Indian National Congress itself once accepted that the Andhras had a claim over the City by forming an Andhra District Congress Committee for Madras. Because all these reports seemed beneficial to Andhras, they were thrown into the waste paper basket. But what happened to the report of Justice Misra? Because that report seemed detrimental to the interests of Andhras, it was accepted immediately. From all these happenings I am at a loss to know how the Government of India will remove the suspicion of the Andhras about their bona fides in the formation of the Andhra State. Now we the Andhras are in darkness and gloom. I quite agree with the sentiment expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnam Raju, that it would be more appropriate to call this State the Andhra State meaning thereby that it is a dark State than to call it the Andhra State. Who is to blame for all these happenings? It is not for me to answer this question. I hope the people of Andhra will reply to the question when the appropriate occasion arises.

"Coming to the Bill, I submit that all the clauses are injurious to the interests of Andhras and Andhra State in all spheres of life. For example, there is no provision for the payment of adequate compensation for all the development schemes undertaken in the residuary State out of the finances of the composite State. It is provided in the Bill that the expenditure that may be incurred on the temporary capital before the appointed day should be borne by the Andhra State itself. I ask my hon. Friends here whether it is not just and proper to incur an expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees on the temporary capital out of the finances of the composite State, when we have allowed the construction of big buildings like this Legislative Assembly Chamber, the Legislators' Hostel and the Nurses' Quarters knowing full well that the Partition Committee met in 1950 and that the Andhra State would be formed sooner or later. After all, we are asking only for a few lakhs of rupees for constructing a temporary capital, and there is no provision in the Bill for the composite State to bear the expenditure.

"With regard to Services, I may submit that at the time of the formation of the Orissa State, choice was given to the Orissa Government to determine the strength of the services required for that State, whereas in this Bill the power to determine the strength and to allot the personnel is given to the President of India. There is no provision for even consulting the Andhra State Government. I feel that this is a grave injustice done to the Andhra Government. With regard to the educational interests of Andhras,

sufficient safeguards are not provided. There are several provisions which are detrimental to the interests of Andhras. I hope the hon. Members of the House will consider all these aspects in a friendly manner.

"Finally, I request the hon. Members from the residuary Madras State to forget what all had happened in the past in this regard and to co-operate with us in our endeavour to form not only the Andhra State but also the Visala Andhra for which we have been hoping all these years."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Hon. Speaker, Sir, I consider it a privilege to be able to intervene in this debate for a few minutes in my personal capacity and also in my capacity as a Member of the Government. As the Hon. Chief Minister said in his introductory speech, the day on which the Andhra State will be inaugurated will be considered by the Andhras as a day of rejoicing all round. I say so from a particular point of view. On 15th August 1947 we gained our political independence as a nation. I am one of those who believe that the implications of political independence could be worked out by the realignment of the States in India on a linguistic basis, not because the various language groups cannot get on together, but because the only rational and natural way in which the units of the Indian Union could be reorganized for the future is on the basis of language. Wherever there was a sufficiently large number of people speaking one language in a contiguous area, that area could be formed into a separate State compatible with efficiency and financial solvency. This is the very basis on which the future constitution of our country was envisaged during the long period of freedom struggle. Therefore Andhras and others who wanted linguistic States felt and still feel that the implications of Indian independence could not be worked out fully unless the States were reorganized on the basis of language, the fundamental principle, as we all know, being that in any country in the world the administration has to be carried on in the language of the people. Education should be 3.30 given through the medium of the language of the people, and such p.m. a natural thing should obtain in a free country which is a union of many language units, big language units, big enough to form units of a sub-continent, if we may call it, of our country. In that sense, the Andhras will certainly feel that the formation of the Andhra State is only the logical fulfilment, if I may say so, of the implementation of political independence that has accrued to the country. They feel that this is the only way in which the proper destiny of language groups, particularly, south of the Vindhyas, can be worked out and that the formation of the Andhra State is only the beginning of the formation of other linguistic States, including the State of Tamil Nad. From that point of view, I am sure that every hon. Member in this House, be he one who speaks Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada, in his heart of hearts would welcome the formation of linguistic States. (Interruption.) I doubt that, Sir, if I may frankly express my opinion. I consider that before long the Government of India will take up this

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [16th July 1953

question as they have already promised, and that is the only way in which the boundaries of States could be fixed in South India on the basis of large language units. That does not at all imply that there ought to be or that there is any inherent disharmony or lack of fellow-feeling between these various peoples. We are all citizens of India and are proud to belong to our country. We all owe fealty to our country from first to last and when we speak of a linguistic State, we think of the proper way of implementing that political freedom and that citizenship in the interests of the people. This particularly becomes very relevant when every man in the country has a vote in the administration as well as the Legislature and we know from our experience in the Legislature, from the considerable inconvenience caused to many Members, that it is not possible for an indefinite period to carry on our administration or the proceedings in the Legislature in a language which does not belong to any one who lives in this country. Therefore, Sir, the day on which we are considering the Andhra State Bill which clearly places before us the date on which the Andhra State will be formed is a day of rejoicing for the Andhras, not only the Andhras but also those people who believe and think that the linguistic realignment of States is the right way of reorganizing our units in the Indian Union.

"In connection with the formation of the Andhra State, hon. Members have referred to the history of the movement. I shall not take up the time of the House in referring to the history of the movement in detail. But I should say one thing that those who were responsible for presenting the ideology of the Andhra movement and the demand for the formation of the Andhra State, were people who were very definite in their minds that the linguistic State was required so that they could carry on a democratic Government through the language and that it was intended to promote culture through the language and also to create a sense of cohesion and unity in working out the constructive programmes in the particular area. The demand was not made in any spirit of differences or incompatibility with the neighbours, which should be called injustice to the progenitors of this movement. I cannot but remember to-day two names. The name of Sri Desabhakta Konda Venkatapayya will be remembered by every Andhra when the Andhra State Bill is under consideration. The other name that will be remembered is that of Sri Potti Sriramulu who sacrificed himself in the genuine belief that through his sacrifice he was impressing upon the Government of India the need to create the Andhra State at the earliest opportunity as provided in the Constitution. There are other honoured names, but I shall not take up the time of the House in adding to the list. The ideology of the movement was based not on a spirit of disharmony, but it was started for the purposes that I have stated, so that they thought that the Andhra State would be among other linguistic States occupying a place in the Indian Union. To-day we are considering the proposition that the Andhra State Bill be taken up by the Parliament. We welcome this decision of the Government of India.

16th July 1953] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

Whatever may be the difficult problems that we have to face and solve and whatever may be the doubts and difficulties that we have, we welcome this measure. I am sure every Andhra, particularly, in this House will take up this task in a spirit of determination to see that we complete our business in a business-like manner and try to finish the discussions in time so that the Bill may be considered by the Parliament.

" Then, there are various questions that have been referred to. I do not wish to anticipate the discussions that may take place later when amendments to various clauses will be taken up. But, there is the overwhelming question of boundaries, the final boundaries of the State, which agitates people on all sides, the Kannadas, the Tamils and the Andhras, and particularly the Andhras in Bellary. I wish the whole thing were left to a Boundary Commission without any interim decisions and recommendations. But that has not been so. A report has been made by Mr. Justice Misra about Bellary, particularly, the three firkas under reference, and the Government of India have accepted it. I hope that in the light of public opinion, they will be able to reconsider their decision. But, that does not mean that we should encourage or carry on an unending strife which will lead to considerable difficulties. It is enough if we hope that the Government of India will be able to deal with the entire question of boundaries for which we ask for a Boundary Commission in an appropriate manner to take public opinion on all sides. The Boundary Commission must be properly constituted and only after this Commission has heard the views on all sides, any final decision must be arrived at. One thing is important. This question of boundaries should not be made a ground for acrimonious discussion or direct action movement which will lead to further complications and create a very unfavourable atmosphere for the progress which we have to make in regard to the formation of the Andhra State and the settlement of a number of important issues. 3-40 p.m.

" Then there is the big question of the settlement on the division of assets and liabilities between the Andhra, Mysore and the Residuary Madras States. On a question like this wide divergence of opinion is inevitable among the members belonging to various parts, but a solution has to be found somehow or other. The recommendation of the Government of India seems to be based largely on Mr. Wanchoo's recommendations. After all it must be remembered that we have no liquid assets about which we can quarrel to-day. We have only a considerable amount of liability about the allocation of which we are so much worried and agitated. Many Andhras feel that they should receive a more favourable allotment of the liabilities. They feel that many of the institutions common to the whole State—almost all of them—are outside the Andhra State barring very few, and for these they have to spend money and start from scratch. Unfortunately, some of the regional institutions also happen to be in Bellary. I am quite sure that arrangements will be made as per the Schedule to the Act and by negotiations later with regard to facilities in these

common institutions. Such assistance will be necessary and must be provided for as long a time as essential. The Andhras feel that they deserve a more favourable allocation in regard to debts. Because they feel that the income on the Irrigation Projects should have been taken into consideration. But the people of the Residuary State feel naturally that they also cannot bear disproportionately a heavy part of the Public Debt. In a matter like this, there ought to be a give and take policy and if possible an agreement at this stage. If anything is left out, it could be considered and decided at a later stage by the two States. In any case, there should not be any acrimony displayed in this regard. Because, ultimately we expect that the Government of India will have the last say in the matter. We can hope that the Government of India will take all these things into consideration when they consider how best to help the new State to enable it to stand on its own feet. In other words, they have naturally to consider these things when they take up the question of giving grants and subventions to the new State.

"Finally, the Government of India in the draft Bill that they have sent to us seem to desire that adjustment should be made between the two States with regard to the allocation of personnel. I think the attitude of the Government of India should be welcome, as they have left this matter to be settled by the two States in consultation.

"Before concluding, I wish to appeal to the hon. Members of this House in all quarters and in particular to my Andhra brethren as well as to my brethren from Tamil Nad to approach this problem in a spirit of give and take and not in any other spirit. I am quite sure that such spirit will prevail within a measurable time and within one week we will be able to finish the consideration of the clauses so that we can send the Bill back to Delhi in time. With these few words, I thank you, Sir, very much for this opportunity that you have given me to participate in this debate."

* Sri K. M. SEETHI :—"Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Muslim League party I have great pleasure in supporting this motion requesting the Government of India to introduce the Bill for the formation of the Andhra State in the Parliament. The fulfilment of the aspirations of millions of people inhabiting a contiguous territory on grounds of homogeneity of religion, culture, language, traditions and the feeling of belonging to one another should certainly be deemed to be in furtherance of the national aspirations of the people of this country. The principle of formation of linguistic States cannot be criticised or commented upon adversely at this late hour when the Nation is practically committed to the formation of such States consistent with the stability and unity of the whole country. As far as the prospective Andhra State is concerned, on behalf of the Muslim League, I feel it my duty to make a request. Whatever Government might come into existence in Andhra to guide the destinies of the people of that

State, the interests of the minorities especially the Muslim minority in that State will be a sacred trust in their hands, situated as they are at present. Muslims in Andhra will be practically voiceless in the governance of the State inasmuch as there is not going to be even a single Muslim Member in the Legislative Assembly for the Andhra State, thanks to the highly defective and unsatisfactory electoral system which is now in vogue to elect legislators guiding the destinies of millions of the people of this subcontinent. It is my earnest desire and request to the Central Government that early steps may be taken to modify the unsatisfactory system of election which is now prevailing and which successfully deprives the minorities of their proper and effective representations in the Legislatures of the country. Unless and until some system like the system of proportional representation with single transferable vote is introduced or reservation for minorities through special electorates or otherwise is made, the minorities in the country cannot expect to have their voice effectively heard by the administration in the country. It is my earnest request to the Government that is coming into power in Andhra that the various needs and disabilities of the Muslim minority may be sympathetically and generously considered by them. The absence of Muslim representatives in the Legislature should not be allowed to be a reason for denying them justice to which they are legitimately entitled. With these few words, I heartily support this motion relating to the formation of the Andhra State on behalf of the Muslim League Legislature Party.''

Sri T. PRAKASAM :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion. With great interest and anxiety, I have been following the general discussion on this Bill by so many hon. Members of this House. Mr. Ramamurthi, the Leader of the Opposition, made a thundering speech. I was hearing with rapt attention every word of his speech. Sir, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the Chief Minister, has introduced this Bill here. What is this measure? Is this an Andhra Bill or is it a Mysore Bill or is it some other Bill, all conjointly introduced here for purposes of being introduced later in the Parliament? I cannot blame the Chief Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, entirely as having been responsible for this measure. In my view, this is not an Andhra Bill. An Andhra Bill must be confined to Andhra interests. It is not confined to Andhra interests. It is alien to Andhra interests and contains provisions which we have not had opportunity to discuss with the other States concerned. I am hoping, Sir, not to say any harsh word about anybody while speaking on this Bill. But we are in a very delicate and difficult position to-day, difficult because, we are told that Madras City cannot be even the temporary capital of Andhra as was recommended by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. Now we have to commit ourselves to this Bill according to the directions of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and we have so many troubles in the matter. Sir, this Bill could not have been called an Andhra Bill.

3-50 p.m.

[Sri T. Prakasam] [16th July 1953

"Then, Sir, coming to the question of unity of the Andhras, we have to be thankful for the unity achieved by all the twelve districts of Andhra on one matter, however much they might differ on other matters. In fact, if six of the twelve districts of Andhra territory should say 'we do not want this Bill because we have no interest in it and our interests have not been protected', this Bill cannot be passed. So far as we, Andhras are concerned, the first question was whether we were united on the question of capital. We had grave apprehensions that we might not come to any common agreement. But somehow or other, we were able to get over the first hurdle, if not by a unanimous decision at least by a majority decision of the Members. That hurdle having been got over, we are now faced with the second hurdle, that is, this Bill. The Bill has been introduced but for whose benefit I am asking. Is it for the Andhras' benefit or is it for the benefit of others? Who asked for the inclusion of the Mysore State in this Bill? Who asked for the introduction of conditions with regard to the Mysore State? Now my friend, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who introduced in this Bill read out only the first sentence in the first clause. What is that? That is, this Bill is for Andhras. He did not refer to what is written at the top of the Bill, those three or four lines. It says 'for the benefit of Andhras, for increasing the Mysore State area and for decreasing the territory of the Madras State and matters connected therewith.' I am inclined to tell my friend that he is innocent. He does not know anything about our conditions. If he were a party to this arrangement, he will be guilty of a very serious offence. I say so purposely because this is a Bill intended for the Andhras. Where is Mysore here? What is the claim put up by the Mysore State and how was the claim adjudicated upon?

4-p.m. "Sir, is this the way in which a Bill of this nature, of this magnitude should be conceived and should be introduced here? We may be ignorant people, we may be innocent people, we may have been in a helpless position and continue to be so even to-day. We have been in the helpless position not only now, for five years we have been in that position. We came into the Assembly in the hope of serving the people. Where are the people? They were left behind. Those supposed to be leading the country, those supposed to be governing the country, they left them behind. And we have been engaged for five long years in fighting for the benefit of the nation for the people at large. We have been fighting to get rid of the old administration, to get rid of the Ministers against whom people had complained and on whose behalf we formulated complaints. We could not get relief anywhere. We had been compelled to go to the country during the General Elections. It was the voters at the General Elections that dismissed those Ministers against whom there were charges. Therefore it is that I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Sri Ramamurthi, completely that it is the people that should count in the end if not to-day. To-day it may not be possible for the people to say that they count anywhere. They have been left

16th July 1953] [Sri T. Prakasam]

alone and we are here considering whether this Bill is beneficial to the people in the Andhra area. Nobody could think how anybody could conceive it and say something of one district should go into Mysore State, or into the Andhra State or remain in the Residuary State of Madras. Nobody can account for this. When I was in some distant place, I heard that some Deputy Minister of the Government of India made a statement on the floor of the Parliament 'We will decide to-morrow finally about Bellary'. That to-morrow came in the form of Chief Justice of Hyderabad, Mr. Misra coming down here to record his verdict. It is called an award. It is not an award. As a matter of fact it was an opinion recorded by Mr. Justice Misra on behalf of the Government of India, if you can call it so. Beyond that it cannot be called an award as had been already pointed out by some hon. Friends on the floor of this House. Mr. Justice Misra said what? I have been one of the living persons who happened to go to him and put in a memorandum also and state exactly the position of Bellary. Many things were talked about. I have no inclination to contradict them or do any such thing. The only plea which we can record at present is to request Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, here to treat Bellary on an equal footing with all the other places for which they have proposed to give an amendment for the setting up of a Boundary Commission. I do not know what the amendment of the Government proposes to do with regard to this Boundary Commission. There can be only one Boundary Commission for the whole of disputed areas. Well, Sir, as I have pointed out to you at the outset this is not a Bill for the benefit of the Andhras because what is it that the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said on the floor of the Parliament some time ago? He said all the Telugu-speaking areas must be brought into one State. All the Telugu-speaking areas, he stated, must be brought into one State excluding Madras. Leave aside Madras now for the time being. Some fellows have been saying we have lost Madras. We have not lost Madras. (Laughter.) We can never lose Madras. We do not admit that we are parting company with our Tamil friends also. How can we part company with Tamil friends? It is not a matter of one day. To-day there are admittedly 35 to 40 lakhs of Andhras in the Tamil area. So long as these people are there and so long as we are continued to be called Andhras, we cannot be separated. And therefore they, the Tamils cannot also be separated. They say they are separated. We are separating to-day for the purpose of administration, to avoid exploitation which has been going on at the cost and sacrifice of those unfortunate Andhras for a very long time. Beyond that there can be no separation so far as we are concerned. We are bound to continue like this especially when there are hon. Members who are giving their daughters in marriage to the people of Coimbatore and other places. The relationship continues. Therefore never mind whether you are Tamil or Andhra. The relationships are there and they are continuing. So it is wrong to say that we are separating. Therefore you should not sympathise with us. We have not lost anything. There is

nothing for you to sympathise with us. But there is one thing. In this exploitation how have the Andhra people been treated? What is their position with regard to assets and liabilities? What is their position with regard to distribution of the Services and all other matters? All these have to come in now. These are the points that we have to consider well and decide upon dispassionately.

"As I said, all the Telugu-speaking areas must be brought into the Andhra State. I pointed this out even while Mr. Wanchoo was going into the matter. I gave him schedules of the areas which we are claiming as parts of the Andhra State. All these things were received by him well. He was an accommodating gentleman to all of us. He gave answers to all of us, but finally he said: 'Well, Mr. Prakasam, how do you expect me to go into all these questions relating to matters which should be decided only by a Boundary Commission?' I had to agree straightway that it would not be possible for him to go into the question of the Boundary Commission at that enquiry itself and waited for the introduction of the principle in the Bill. Simultaneously we were also anxious to get it decided. We had had bitter experiences over this matter in the past. Therefore I was anxious personally not to do anything which would delay or interrupt the formation of the Andhra State as conceived by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

4–10 p.m. "We demanded that the Andhra State should not be formed by merely including all these twelve districts over which there was no dispute according to them at that time. The scope of reference of Pandit Nehru was that all the Telugu-speaking areas should be included and I want those areas. Mr. Vinayakam was very eloquent over Tiruttani and Chittoor. Let us go together—and we will go—to other areas also which are supposed to be in dispute: Not only Chittoor, but North Arcot, Salem, Hosur and Mr. Rajaji also. (Laughter.) In Hosur, there are three high schools and those are Telugu schools. There are elementary schools also. Most of them, almost all of them are Telugu schools and the people are Telugus. Rajaji is also a Telugu man. (Laughter.) So, Hosur, Krishnagiri, etc., are Telugu areas. So far as North Arcot, Gudiyattam, Wandiwash and other places are concerned, all of them are Telugu. No doubt, it is the misfortune of the Andhras to say that 'this is our area'. 'Only this area must be defined to be an Andhra area.' It is not so. I will be able to show before any Boundary Commission that comes, taking the maps, how they were all Telugu and how they were changed later according to conditions and circumstances. Therefore, we should not say—Mr. Vinayakam should not think and be eloquent in saying that he will prove this and that—so much only is Andhra area. Let us wait for that time and show to what extent the Telugu-speaking people are spread over the country.

"Now, Sir, . . ."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"You take me or Hosur?"

16th July 1953]

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Hosur and you also. (Laughter.) Well, Sir, in Tiruvallur taluk in Chingleput district, people had some hopes when Sri Jawaharlal Nehru announced that the Andhra State would be formed and they thought that the Telugu-speaking people could all be brought into one area. They held conferences. Unfortunately for them, they invited me and I also attended. It was to their misfortune, I should say, that I attended. Because I was an advocate of their position and I supported them. Do you know what happened? At Uttukottai(?) there is a high school. There a Telugu-speaking man was the headmaster. He was suspended or removed or perhaps dismissed; I do not know what happened to him afterwards. Much repression was carried on on that account with a view to frighten the people living there who were anxious to come into the newly-formed Andhra State. Such things happened and I referred to these repressions in my memorandum to Mr. Wanchoo also. (Interruption.) Take North Arcot. Mr. Vinayakam says that six taluks of this district have been taken away. (Interruption.) Yes, Mr. Narasimham, his (Chief Minister's) son filed a memorandum before Mr. Justice Wanchoo also. (Laughter.) I wanted to know whether the Boundary Commission which you are pleading for will go into the question of Bellary also.

" Sir, about Bellary, I would like to say a few words. Bellary is a place known to me for a very long time. The earliest of the elections to the Council of Madras took place long ago, nearly 36 years ago. In those days all the twelve districts constituted one constituency and there was one seat. One gentleman, Kolachalam Venkata Rao was the candidate in Bellary and he was a friend of mine. I was a young man at that time. There was a friend of mine who stood as a candidate from Kakinada. Peculiarly situated as I was, I was supporting Kolachalam Venkata Rao. I had to go round the twelve districts, including Bellary. I went to Bellary. Did I find any of these gentlemen who were claiming Bellary? I was practising as a lawyer in Madras and I was appearing in the courts in Bellary also. That experience enabled me to understand the position of Bellary. There is no question of denying facts—facts are being denied in these days. Almost when I say it is black, my friend gets up in opposition and says it is white. (Interruption.) Sir, let us take the revenue accounts of Bellary district for the last 100 years which will show in what language the administration of that district was carried on." 4-20 p.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" One hundred years' injustice has been done."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Sir, this is what the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda says, a colleague of the Hon. Chief Minister. That is the kind of colleague he has in his Cabinet. (Interruption.) Englishmen were good when they came here. But we changed them and made them bad people. After we sent them away, we took their place and have proved worse and that is the whole situation. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari should not be angry with me. I am not referring to-day to the anecdotes in this struggle during the last 30 years or so. We are confining ourselves to

[Sri T. Prakasam] [16th July 1953

matters connected with the formation of the Andhra State. I submitted to Mr. Wanchoo that a Boundary Commission should decide the boundaries and only then it would be possible to bring all the Telugu-speaking areas together according to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We reconciled ourselves to the present position as otherwise this Bill would not be passed immediately.

" Then, Sir, what was the financial position of the joint State before the partition and what is the financial position now? Without taking any of our friends or the Leader into details, I can say that over Rs. 62·0 crores have been spent by this Government during the last few years. Can it be imagined? All the moneys have been spent. Mr. Wanchoo also asked me, 'Well, Mr. Prakasam, you now claim so many crores, but they have no money'. I told him, Sir 'Whether they can give us money or not, is this the way in which we should be treated? The creditor must be duly respected by the debtor. Look at the way in which the Tamilians are contending that we should have no place in Madras even for a temporary period.' Mr. Wanchoo said, 'Then they had money, now there is no money. What do you propose?' I did not make any further proposal. I must say on this occasion in this Assembly that it has become a fancy for the Prime Minister to appoint Chief Justices for these works. The work of a Chief Justice is different. Chief Justice Misra was here for a short time and finished his work. Chief Justice Wanchoo stayed here at leisure and examined the whole problem and he tried to do some justice. But, even his recommendation that the temporary capital should be in Madras for a period of two or three years was not accepted. I do not know what happened there (Delhi). Anything may be said and done. It so happened that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari has got to his credit the highest honour of prevailing upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that in Madras there would be no peace at all if Andhras were allowed to have their temporary capital in Madras City. If that is so, it is not fair. If that is not so, I must withdraw. There can be no question of my withdrawing, because such an extreme step could not have been taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but for the Hon. Chief Minister's influence. According to the reports, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari was stated to have said, 'I will resign if you allow Andhras to remain in Madras.' What offence did we commit to you or to any of our Tamil friends? We suffered for at least five years at the hands of all those who were in charge of the Government. We did suffer and we did not do any violent act ourselves and to say that Andhra people would not allow peace to be maintained in Madras is not fair and proper. It was the least justifiable act on the part of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to have done so, and I am not a man to go and try to persuade again Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promising him this and that. No such thing would be done. We obeyed. My conception of a capital for the Andhra State was that some day or other the Andhra State must have a capital of its own apart from Madras. Madras, of course,

16th July 1953] [Sri T. Prakasam]

I claim to be a joint City,—a joint City according to the Dhar Committee recommendations. Their finding was 'Whoever might have been the originators of Madras City, subsequently Tamils and Andhras lived together and developed the City and so we must hold that this is a joint City and it must be a Chief Commissioner's State'. That was how the Dhar Commission recommended. However, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister could not be expected to remember all the details that were going on from year to year and he forgot all about this. With regard to Madras, when he came here I made a representation to him in an interview which I had with him and until now he has not declared that Madras City is a Tamil City. It is a Residuary Madras State. That is the position in which we are. It is a Residuary Madras State consisting of Tamils, Andhras, Gujarathis, Malayalees and others. All these people constitute the Residuary Madras State, and that is not to be taken into account in the formation of the Andhra State. So we have conveniently left it off for the time being. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the newspapers in this City had [4-30 p.m.] the goodness or rather the audacity to say that Bellary provoked the Tiruttani incidents and I do not know how it was possible for this newspaper man to connect the two. I submit, Sir, that the Bellary position is not appreciated by anyone in the Centre. During the absence of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was asked to act for him, pounced upon the Bellary people and said that the question had been decided finally and once for all and that nobody could re-open that question now and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru just repeated the statement after he came back. I wish to submit that he and the other Ministers of the Centre should remember that although one is the Prime Minister and the others are Ministers, they are all servants of the people and it is the people of the country that have placed them in positions of responsibility and power. It is in fact written in the Constitution itself that it is the people who are the real rulers of the country and not the Prime Minister or the other Ministers. I conceived that idea even fifteen years ago when I was his lieutenant. Whenever I met the people, I told them: 'I am your servant and I have come to serve you all' and I submit to the House and to the Government that it is in that way that we should understand the position. I feel that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should not be treating this question of Bellary in the manner he has done. Professor Ranga went to New Delhi all the way and he took another friend, Sri Ganappa, with him in the hope that he would be able to convince him and there he tried to negotiate with him. If I have understood him, I can say how we should approach him and that is if we approach him at all we should approach him through Sri C. Rajagopalachariar."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sri Prakasam will kindly withdraw the last remark. It is wrong and a wrong interpretation is possible and, therefore, please do not do that."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" If it pleases my friend, I shall withdraw.

[Sri T. Prakasam] [16th July 1953

"As Chief Minister, you have to hold the scales even and, therefore, it is that everyone of the Members of the House who was speaking on the motion addressed his remarks to the Chief Minister appealing to him and I have also submitted and surrendered myself to everything that is going on and I am also making the same appeal along with them to you." (Cheers.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"That is your old habit."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"If I go wrong I withdraw at once unconditionally and unhesitatingly, but if I am not in the wrong, I would press it and I am now so happy to press my viewpoints through you so far as Bellary is concerned. Regarding this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one English civilian who was serving in Bellary, after reading about the controversy, wrote in the *Mail* and wrote to me also to fight out the Bellary question. He is the person who, I recognize, was Mr. Jenkins who was a District Judge in that place. He said that that town of Bellary is a Telugu town. This is not a matter which can be lightly brushed aside. After all, Sir, I wish to ask : 'What is the offence that they have committed?' They have committed offences which you have committed and I committed, offences which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru committed and which Abul Kalam Azad committed, by observing Satyagraha and doing all kinds of things. Even in those days, Sir, Sri Rajagopalachari was a shrewd man. Those were the days when the *Swarajya* paper was started and during those days we met in the top storey of No. 40, Broadway and Messrs. Suryanarayana, Rajagopalachari and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker were talking about disobeying orders under section 144 and, at that time, Pappu Sitaramaiah was the Magistrate and there was a competition between Sri Ramaswami Naicker and Sri Rajagopalachari as to who should go first. Sri Naicker said that he would go and Sri C. Rajagopalachari said that he should go first and did start first. Whatever, therefore, may be the position at present of the Prime Minister of India and of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Union, they should not forget their past, namely, that they plighted themselves as the servants of the people and it is as the servants of the people that they have got into office. I suggest to the Chief Minister that he uses his good offices in connexion with the Bellary question and I wish there should be no controversy over this question on the part of our Kannadiga friends. So many things have happened in the past and we have been adjusting ourselves to the questions that arose from time to time. We can do similarly with reference to this question also. About the question of Chittoor, I shall make a promise to Sri Vinayakam that I shall be present when the Boundary Commission comes and takes evidence. I do not wish to enter into details as to how I understand the whole thing and how I felt that the whole map should be re-written in those areas. I had been to so many areas in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts, to Wandiwash, Arkonam and other places and there were all Telugu-speaking people there. What is to happen to them

16th July 1953] [Sri T. Prakasam]

under the scheme of the boundary question? I shall reserve my observations on that point till we come up to the amendments pertaining to that question.

"With regard to assets and liabilities which form matters for the Schedule to the Bill, I have all regard for those who imagined that this could be drafted like this and presented to Parliament in the form in which it has appeared. I wonder how it could be done with regard to the question of assets and liabilities.

"A hot controversy had been going on over these matters but I did not wish to interrupt because I thought that when we are going out of this State and forming a new State, as it were, we need not be disturbed much on account of this. It is only for the new State when it is formed to take the responsibility. 4-40 p.m.

"My Friends have already referred to some of the clauses of this Bill which was drafted here, introduced here and then to be passed on to the President of the Indian Republic for orders or approval. This is hardly fair to the new State for whose benefit this Bill was drafted. This is not the way in which any Bill should be introduced or piloted even in Parliament. Of course, we are only at the commencement of this business. After this general discussion various amendments will be coming and in considering them a just and proper view should be taken by those who were opposed to the Andhra interests up till now.

"Well, Sir, I was anxious about the burden that was thrown upon us regarding the selection of the Capital and I have told you what had happened. How are we going to proceed with the other items that remain to be carried out? My friends, who are not in agreement with us and who are always suspecting that we would be unjust—even representatives in this Assembly—have been saying in season and out of season and also to my very face when I was presiding over them that we have divided the whole thing amongst ourselves. We form one wing of the whole of this Assembly. We belong to what is called the Praja-Socialist Party. The Praja-Socialist Party was anxious that they should not stand out and should do their best to help in the formation of the new State. Let there be no misunderstanding either outside or inside in our country in regard to the attitude of some of us, when we were opposing this measure. Sir, this is not the measure which the late Sri Potti Sriramulu wanted to have. In unmistakable terms Sri Potti Sriramulu stated that so far as Madras City is concerned it must be considered as a joint City and must be made into a Chief Commissioner's Province. Because the Andhra leaders were quarrelling among themselves over this matter without coming to any decision that unfortunate man—I should call him a fortunate man who could lay down his life for the freedom of the country—died. He came here to Madras and owned a house in Madras City. He formulated his demand and insisted on it. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru heard that he died, he also felt very sorry and he then said that the Andhra State must be carved out. This is how Sri Jawaharlal Nehru came to this conclusion. So far as Sri Potti Sriramulu

[Sri T. Prakasam] [16th July 1953

was concerned, he was a man of the Madras City and he formulated the demand that the Andhra State should be formed including the Madras City. I do not wish to raise any objection even on this score because it is a matter that has got to be settled later on. Let us first look to this business of the formation of the new State. It would tax the energies of not one man but of many persons and would tax even the energy of Mahatma Gandhi should he be here now. Whatever place be the Capital, though we have put it on the banks of the Tungabhadra instead of on the banks of the Pennar or the Krishna or the Godavari, it must be taken as accepted.

"The next question is 'How are we to get on with regard to the remaining items?' I have said this publicly in other places and I am also saying it here that so far as we of the Praja-Socialist Party are concerned, when the Congress Party leader, Sri Sanjeeva Reddi approached us—or we met together—in regard to the formation of the new State, we said that there must be a basis of agreement between us both. I was a Congressman at one time and I came out of that Party. The Socialists approached us and the so-called merger, the Praja-Socialist Party, was effected. Soon after the merger troubles started in our own party here. So far as the Praja-Socialists were concerned, they proposed that they would work together with the Congress on the basis of a minimum programme and if the Congress accepted it there could be a coalition between the Praja-Socialists and the Congress. This was made known to Sri Sanjeeva Reddi. He took his own time, consulted his friends and then wrote to us saying that this proposal was acceptable. We also agreed to work with them on this basis. I can assure all those friends who are imagining that we have divided the Chief Minister's office and other offices and jobs amongst ourselves that nothing of that sort has happened and what I have now stated is our relative position with regard to the Congress. We had not entered into any commitments regarding the formation of the Government. Such a stage was not reached and even if such a stage had been reached all of you would have known what had happened.

4-50 p.m. "I have been a student of the British Constitution all my life. I have studied so many constitutions. My opinion is that the British Constitution is the best in the world. My idea is that we should proceed on that basis. With regard to the proposed coalition of the Praja-Socialist Party and the Congress Party, I wish to say that nothing has been done by any of us. My conception of the Andhra State is that it should be modelled on the British Constitution. What is the British model? Our Constitution has been framed on the model of the British Constitution. The old Government of India Act framed by the British Government has been copied wholesale in our Constitution. According to the British standards, we should have unity amongst ourselves. In the past we had committed wrongs against one another. Now we should forget all those things and we should come together and make every effort to form one unit as it were. We have succeeded in bringing together various

parties. The Congress Party was cut off from us. The K.L. Party members have become associate members of the Congress Party. We, the Praja-Socialist Party members gave a minimum programme as the basis for a coalition with the Congress Party and the latter had accepted them. To that extent we were very glad. We should all work together, think together and act together for the same purpose in the future. What we have undertaken is a very serious responsibility. It is a very great responsibility to form a Government. It is not easy. It is not enough if one should say, 'I will give so many places in the Cabinet to this Party, so many places to the other group and so on'. That is not the British method or model of governing the country. The British method is a very sacred method. All must unite and elect a leader and that leader must be in a position to form the Government. That is not an easy job for any of us. We must strain every nerve during the next few days and weeks to forge a united front. No step prejudicial to the formation of our State should be taken by us. That is how I am feeling in the matter and that is why I am seeking the help of you. All of you must help us. Now as we are going away, many of you may wish God-speed to us and wish well of us. What are we going to do in the new State? Are we going to drown ourselves in the Krishna or the Godavari or the Tungabhadra rivers? (Laughter.) We have got to develop our State, develop our industries, etc. The Capital question has been rightly or wrongly settled. Supposing we had not settled that question, the whole formation of the Andhra State would have come to an impasse. I have no doubt about that. I have had experience of the Rayalaseema friends in the past who went to Delhi and gave in writing that they did not want a State.

" Mr. Ramamurthi was complimenting the Andhras on achieving their cherished desire. I was glad that he mentioned it. I also wish to compliment our people on the way in which they struggled hard and survived the onslaughts—not from one side but from so many sides. I am also glad that they are prepared to take any steps that we are prepared to indicate in a proper and reasonable manner. Sir, the formation of the State is not a mere matter of jobs. It is a matter of grave responsibility. How can we get on with this Bill with all its schedules, etc.? If Mr. Rajagopalachari had undertaken as an arbitrator to decide things to save us from all this wretchedness and said, 'I will give you so many crores of rupees . . .", we would have been satisfied, absolutely satified. Instead of doing that, we are asked to work out arithmetic, geometry and all sorts of things and finally arrive at zero. I thank you, Sir."

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION—*cont.*

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Sir, on a point of order, I wish to know what has happened to the adjournment motion? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have discussed it with the Leader of the Opposition and the motion will be taken up on Monday."

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 465 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 233 *supra*.]

Statement showing cases of mischief and attempted mischief on Railway tracks in Madras State.

Serial number. (1)	Date of occurrence. (2)	Place of occurrence (3)	Opinion of the police. (4)
	1952.		
1	2nd January ..	Between Chittoor and Ramapuram at mile 26/11-12.	Found to have been done by cowboys to get a steel key flattened quickly. It was neither a case of sabotage nor mischief. Action dropped.
2	12th January.	Between Diguvamitta and Giddalur at mile 366/9.	Suspected to be the mischief of students who frequent the place in the evenings. This is not suspected to be a case of sabotage.
3	23rd January.	Between Anantapur and Zangalapalli at mile 46.	Not a case of sabotage, but one of mischief. Undetected.
4	5th February.	Between Maniyachi and Illavelanga Railway Stations at mile T. 383/3-4.	Undetected.
5	10th February (night).	Between Cumbum and Somadevipalli at mile 383/12-13.	Not a case of sabotage, but one of theft. Undetected.
6	24th February.	Between Gudivada and Moturu at mile 540/10–11.	Suspected to be the mischief of boys grazing cattle nearby. Action dropped as no evidence was available.
7 & 8	24th March	Between Pambankoil shandy and Kadayanallur Railway Stations at miles Q. 397/16-17 and Q. 397/17-18.	Undetected.
9	25th March ..	Between Kuruchedu and Gundlakamma at mile 431/16–17.	An act of mischief committed by one Dudekula Fareed of Nagireddipalli. He was convicted and, sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Assistant Sessions Judge, Narasaraopet in S.C. No. 19, dated 31st July 1952.
10	24th April ..	Between the up outer and distant signals of Panruti Station (Metre Gauge), mile V.T. 113/21–22.	Undetected.
11	26th April ..	Between Pambankoil shandy and Kadayanallur Railway Stations at mile Q. 397/15–16.	Do.
12	14th April ..	Between Zampani and Tenali Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 249/8–9.	Mischief and not sabotage.
13	14th May ..	Between Uppaluru and Tarigoppala Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 525/18–17.	Under investigation.
14	19th May ..	Between Dharmavaram and Nagasamudram Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 64/17,19.	Not a case of sabotage.

Serial number. (1)	Date of occurrence. (2)	Place of occurrence. (3)	Opinion of the police. (4)
	1952.		
15	2nd June ..	Between Pambankoil shandy and Kadayanallur Railway Stations at mile 397/16–17.	Undetected.
16	7th June ..	Between Tirupparankundram and Pasumalai Railway Stations at mile Q. 311/2–3.	Do.
17	8th June ..	Between Diguvametta and Giddalur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 366/10-11.	Suspected to be the mischief of cowboys or students who frequent the locality. Undetected.
18	17th June ..	Between Guntakal and Nancherla Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 279/11-12.	This is considered to be a case of neglect on the part of the gangman who having removed the fishplates for oiling forgot to fix them up. Not a case of sabotage. Reported as mistake of fact.
19	11th July ..	Between Hampapatnam and Mariammanahalli Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 13/15-16.	Case of mischief by children of labourers and not a case of sabotage.
20	26th July ..	Between Tiruvelangadu and Kadambattur Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 34/11.	Mischief by cowboys.
21	16th August ..	Between Patakottacheruvu and Gooty Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 261/18-19.	Reported to be a case of mischief by cattle boys.
22	19th August ..	Between Sangam Jagarlamudi and Vejendla Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 252/4-6.	Undetected.
23	23rd August ..	Between Talamanchi and Alluru road stations. (Broad Gauge), mile 118/14-18.	Mischief played by some of the school-going children.
24	24th August ..	Between Tummanamgutta and Battalapuram stations (Metre Gauge), mile 71/6.	Undetected.
25	30th August ..	Between Guntur and Nambur stations (Metre Gauge), mile 497/22-21.	No sabotage suspected.
26	31st August ..	Between Peddakurapadu and Sattenapalle Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 514/6-7.	Reported to be a case of mischief by urchins, but no clue.
27	25th September.	Between Dindigul Junction and Tammaraipadi Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 267/4-5.	Under investigation.
28	3rd October ..	Between Vejendla and Sangam Jaggarlamudi Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 254.	Reported to be a case of mischief by cowboys. Undetected.
29	8th October ..	Between Punggudi and Pudur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 214/11-12.	Under investigation.
30	9th October ..	Between Betamcherla and Bugganapalle Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 302/4-6.	Mischief of a lunatic. No sabotage.
31	17th October.	Between Silaman and Madura East Stations (Metre Gauge), mile J. 313/14-13.	Under investigation.
32	19th October.	Between Hagari Bommanahalli and Hampapatnam Stations (Metre Guage), mile 21/5-4.	Mischief of cowboys. No sabotage suspected.

16th July 1953]

Serial number.	*Date of occurrence.*	*Place of occurrence.*	*Opinion of the police.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1952.		
33	30th October.	Between Nancherla and Guntatakal at mile 280/3-4.	Suspected to be a case of mischief with a view to get the keyman into trouble. Not a case of sabotage.
34	5th November.	Between Keeranur and Narthamalai Railway stations, mile 231-56	Case pending trial.
35	24th November	Between Chettipalayam and Podanur Junction Stations (Metre Gauge), mile, L 365/12-13	Under investigation.
36	1st December.	Between Peddakurapadu and Sripuram Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 510/9-8.	This is not a case of sabotage.
37	12th December.	Between Narasaraopet and Satalur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 466/11-12.	Mischief by a mob in connexion with the agitation for the formation of an Andhra State.
38	13th December.	Between outer and Home signals of Masulipatnam Station (Metre Gauge), mile 561/13-14.	Under investigation.
39	19th December.	Between Bobbili and Dokinavalasa at mile 258/7-11.	Mischief by Andhra State agitatorse Undetected.
40	20th December.	Between Podanur Junction and Chettipalayam Stations (Metre Gauge) mile L. 365/18.	Under investigation.
41	24th December.	Between Vayalpad and Madanapalle Road Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 93/13-12.	Mischief of the temporary gangmen who were employed for monsoon patrol but were subsequently thrown out of employment, with a view to force the administration to re-introduce monsoon patrol.
	1953.		
42	1st January ..	Between Pettai and Melakalur at mile 410/11-12.	Under investigation.
43	9th January ..	Between Chittoor and Ramapuram Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 27/1-2.	Suspected to be the mischief of a ticketless traveller who was detrained at Ramapuram from an earlier train. Undetected.
44	12th January.	Between Kavuteram and Gudlavallur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 546/17-18.	Under investigation.
45	15th January.	Between Chettipalayam and Podanur Junction Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 366/21.	Do.
46	16th January.	Between Madras Beach and Rayapuram Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 0/8.	Do.
47	20th January.	Between Tenali and Duggirala Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 247/15-16.	Do.
48	25th January.	Between Podanur Junction and Chettipalayam Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 366/14.	Do.
49	27th January.	Masulipatnam Station (Metre Gauge), mile 561/13-14.	Do.
50	31st January.	Between Lovedale and Fernhill Stations (Metre Gauge), mile H. 26/11-12.	Do.

[16th July 1953

Serial number. (1)	Date of occurrence. (2)	Place of occurrence. (3)	Opinion of the police. (4)
	1953.		
51	9th February.	Between St. Thomas Mount and Guindy at mile 9/7 and 10.	Under investigation.
52	14th February.	Between Gomangalam and Pollachi Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 339/1.	Do.
53	22nd February.	Between Kulipalayam and Yiruppur Stations (Broad Gauge), mile B. 271/7-8.	Do.
54	24th February.	Between Gomangalam and Pollachi Junction Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 342/15–16.	Do.
55	28th February.	Between Pallikere and Kottikulam at mile 513/16-17.	Do.
56	2nd March ..	Between Manaparai and Chettiyapatti Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 237/6-8.	Do.
57	3rd March ..	Between Oddanchatram and Chattrapatti Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 294/4-5.	Investigation disclosed that this was a case of mischief by a cowboy, aged about 10 years.
58	6th March ..	Between Elangakurichi and Chettivapatti Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 239/6-7.	Under investigation.
59	12th March ..	Between Kumaramangalam and Thondaimanallur Railway Stations at mile 222/1-2.	Do.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 473 asked by Sri A. Rathinam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 237 supra.]

	Name of libraries in the City of Madras which have not received aid from State fund. (1)	Reason of non-payment of grant. (2)
1	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Thiruvottiyur High Road, New Washermanpet.	Applications for aid for these libraries were not made.
2	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Palmyrah Depot, Rayapuram.	
3	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Old Slaughter-house Road, Rayapuram.	
4	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Cemetery Road, Washermanpet.	
5	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Nainiappa Naicken Street, Korukkupet.	
6	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Angappa Naicken Street, Georgetown.	
7	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Muker Nallamuthu Street, Georgetown.	
8	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Pidariar Koil Street, Georgetown.	
9	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Georgetown.	

16th July 1953]

Names of libraries in the City of Madras which have not received aid from State funds. (1)	Reason for non-payment of grant. (2)
10 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 161, Govindappa Naicken Street, Georgetown.	
11 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 1, Nambuliyer Street, Kondithope.	
12 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Annapillai Street, Georgetown.	
13 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Wall Tax Road, Madras.	
14 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vyasarpady, Madras-12.	
15 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Strahans Road, Madras.	
16 Corporation Reading Room and Library, No. 3, C. S. Koil Street, Madras-7.	
17 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Kosapet, Madras-12.	
18 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Purasawalkam, Madras-7.	
19 Corporation Reading Room and Library, K. M. High Road, Madras-7.	
20 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Lawder's gate Road, Kilpauk.	
21 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vepery High Road, Periamet.	
22 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Arunachala Naicken Street, Chintadripet.	
23 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Harris Road, Pudupet.	
24 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vengu Pillai Street, Egmore.	
25 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Chetpet.	
26 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Thousand Lights.	
27 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Jain Badhraha Street, Puran Bagh.	
28 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vallabha Agraharam, Triplicane.	
29 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 55, Bells Road, Chepauk.	
30 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.	
31 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Mirsahipet.	
32 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Leonard Street, Royapetta.	
33 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Veeraperumal Street, Mylapore.	Applications for aid for these libraries were not made.
34 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Kutcheri Road, Mylapore.	
35 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Marina Beach.	
36 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 10, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	
37 Corporation Reading Room and Library, S. T. Koil Street, Washermanpet.	
38 Corporation Reading Room and Library, G. N. Chetty Road, Thyagarayanagar.	
39 Corporation Reading Room and Library, B. N. Park, Puliaothope	
40 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Madhavaram High Road.	
41 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Konnur High Road.	
42 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Sembium.	
43 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Nammalwarpet, Madras-12.	
44 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Arcot Road, Puliyur.	
45 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Jones Road, Saidapet.	
46 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Eswaran Koil Street, West Mambalam.	
47 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Velacheri, Guindy.	
48 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Muthialpet, Georgetown.	
49 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Kilpauk Garden Road, Kilpauk.	
50 Corporation Reading Room and Library, St. Xavier Street, Kasimode.	
51 Corporation Reading Room and Library, New Model Lines, Egmore.	
52 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Goya Tope, Madras-2.	
53 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Cemetry Road, Washermanpet.	
54 Corporation Reading Room and Library, V. G. Korukkupet.	
55 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Tondiarpet, Madras-13.	
56 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Edapalayam.	
57 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vellala Teynampet.	
58 Corporation Reading Room and Library, S. M. Street, Otteri.	

	Names of libraries in the City of Madras which has not received aid from State funds. (1)	*Reason for non-payment of grant.* (2)
59	Corporation Reading Room and Library, M.M. Street, Ayanavaram.	Applications for aid for these libraries were not made.
60	Corporation Reading Room and Library, S. P. Lane, Madras-7.	
61	Corporation Reading Room and Library, Old Mutton Stall, Nungambakkam.	
62	Corporation Reading Room and Library, B. N. Street, Monegar Choultry Road.	
63	Corporation Reading Room and Library, P. F. Road, Perambur.	
64	Corporation Reading Room and Library, San Thome High Road, Mylapore.	
65	Theosophical Society Library, Triplicane.	
66	Theagaraya Saraswatha Nikethanam Free Reading Room and Library, Washermanpet.	These libraries do not satisfy the conditions prescribed for aid from State funds.
67	K. Thiruvengada Nadar's Free Reading Room and Library, Royapuram.	
68	Sri Pannir Selvam Free Library, Moolakothalam.	
69	Valluvar Podumarai Kazhagam, Washermanpet.	
70	The Madras Youths Club, Pulianthope High Road, Madras.	
71	Indian Progressive Society Reading Room and Library, Perambur.	
72	The Varadarajapuram Seerthirutha Gramasangam Library, Madras.	This library could not be given any grant, in view of the decision of Government not to admit newly opened libraries for aid on account of the present financial stringency.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 526 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 247 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of accidents during 1952 *in which Government Transport buses were involved and the causes that led to the accidents.*

1. Number of accidents during the year 1952 in which Governmen tTransport buses were involved.—

Minor accidents	480
Serious accidents	10
Fatal accidents	4
Total ..	494

2. The causes that led to the accidents were —

(*a*) Faults attributable to Government Transport employees.

Bad overtaking	16
Rash driving	184
Mechanical defect	2
	202

16th July 1953]

(b) Faults *not* attributable to Government Transport employees.

Third parties fault	169
Accidental	123
	292

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 532 asked by Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 252 supra.]

LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED IN MALABAR DISTRICT FOR PROPAGANDA ON THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION.

I. Palghat taluk—Palghat sub-circle.

1 Elapulli.
2 Pudusseri.
3 Tenari.
4 Kadukkamkunnam.
5 Yakkara.
6 Akathethara.
7 Kongad.
8 Kinavellur.
9 Edathara.

II. Palghat taluk—Alathur sub-circle.

1 Erimayur.
2 Vadakancheri.
3 Mangalam.
4 Puthiyangam.
5 Kavasseri.
6 Koyalamanuam.
7 Koduvayur.
8 Muthalamada.
9 Vattekkad.
10 Kizhakencheri.

III. Walluvanad taluk.

1 Perintalmanna.
2 Kakooth.
3 Cherukara.
4 Pulamanthol.
5 Cherpulasseri.
6 Nellaya.
7 Chalavara.
8 Vallapuzha.
9 Nettimangalam.
10 Pattambi Pallipuram.
11 Paral.
12 Kalladikole.
13 Arakurissi.
14 Tairuvagapura.
15 Maruthur.
16 Ariyoor.
17 Verode.
18 Kothakurissi.
19 Trikkitiri.
20 Karalamanna.

[16th July 1953

IV. *Ernad taluk.*

1 Anakkayam.
2 Narukara.
3 Manjeri.
4 Karuvampram.
5 Nilamboor.
6 Vaniambalam.
7 Wandoor.
8 Thiruvali.
9 Puthur.
10 Valakulam.
11 Klari.
12 Muthuvallur.
13 Kundotti.
14 Nediyirup.
15 Cherukavu.
16 Velipuram.
17 Vallikunnu.
18 Parapanagadi.
19 Feroke.
20 Kadalundi.

V. *Tellicherry firka.*

1 Tellicherry.
2 Tiruvangad.
3 Pinarai.
4 Manapram.
5 Eruvatty.
6 Kottayam.

VI. *Kuthuparamba firka.*

1 Kuthuparamba.
2 Mokeri.
3 Pattayam.
4 Panniyannur.

VII. *Mattanur firka.*

1 Koodali.
2 Kolari.
3 Porora.
4 Pazhassi.
5 Sivapuram.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 535 asked by Sri C. V. K. Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 254 supra.]

Statement showing the net profit from three units of the State Transport Department during 1951–52.

		Amount. RS.	A.	P.
Government bus service	..	12,18,284	9	1
Government automobile workshop	..	2,39,506	4	1
Government coach building factory	..	1,04,505	8	0
Total	..	15,62,296	5	2

16th July 1953]

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 537 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 255 supra.]

Name of the district. (1)	*Independent powers of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars.* (2)
1 Tiruchirappalli	To pass final orders on (1) patta transfer, (2) house site assignment in undisputed cases in villages, (3) sanction of subdivision (Provincial), (4) forest compounding, confirmation of sales and compounding of offences, (5) quarrying permits, (6) copy applications, (7) orders on B Memos. and No. 6 accounts in undisputed and unobjectionable cases, (8) issue of pattas in undisputed cases—Vapapatti and (9) stamp refunds.
2 Salem	(1) B. Memos., (2) transfer of registering applications, (3) forest offence reports and (4) confirmation of sale of withered and wind fallen trees.
3 Tirunelveli	(1) Forest except compounding offences and sanctioning prosecutions (2) Transfer of registry, (3) Vital statistics excepting sanctioning prosecutions, (4) Fisheries, (5) Pension, (6) passing all drafts from orders and routine drafts and (7) to be in charge of the treasury when the Tahsildar is in camp.
4 Malabar	(1) Disposal of patta transfer applications, (2) disposal of papers relating to grant of educational concessions (issue of poverty certificates) and to all other certificates that can be issued by a Deputy Tahsildar, (3) passing orders on short-term leases, (4) passing orders on B. Memos. (5) treasury work disposal of papers relating to sub-treasury except those of a general nature holding the keys of the sub-treasury when the Tahsildar is away and (6) routine correspondence in all subjects.
5 Anantapur	To pass orders independently only in respect of travelling allowances and unobjectionable cases of encroachments under land encroachments Act.
6 Cuddapah	No independent powers to pass orders on any matters.
7 North Arcot	Holds charge of the sub-treasury whenever the Tahsildar is on camp and assists the Tahsildar in the disposal of B. Memos, patta transfer applications and generally in the disposal of papers.
8 Bellary	(1) Scrutiny and passing of final orders on all unobjectionable cases of encroachments, (2) approving S. T. Rs, and R. T. Rs. in undisputed cases (transfer of registry); (3) approving of jamabandi returns except Account No. 6 and (4) attending to the sub-treasury work and issue of stamps as double-lock officer.
9 South Kanara	Independent power to pass orders on (1) assignments, (2) transfer of registry, (3) leases. (4) orders under sections 3 and 5 of Land Encroachment Act and (5) relinquished petitions.
10 East Godavari	Pass final orders on patta transfer applications and copy applications; independently attends to (1) season report, (2) water applications, (3) buildings, (4) paper stamp duty, (5) Estate Land Act, (6) Taluk register No. 7, (7) pensions, (8) labour, (9) income-tax, (10) panchayat boards, (11) stamps, (12) inams, (13) Revenue records and registration, (14) records, (15) copy applications, (16) patta transfers, (17) stationery and forms, (18) Panchayat Courts, (19) Escheats, (20) Hindu Religious Endowments Board, (21) Vital statistics, (22) Nagadi work, (23) Treasury Account and (24) Cattle pounds.
11 Tanjore	Independent powers to pass orders on (1) B. Memos. (not involving eviction), (2) transfer of registry (excluding specially important and complicated cases), (3) water rate pattas (not involving the levy of penalties), (4) applications for house sites, (5) relinquishment cases, (6) forest offences in which no inquiry inspection is involved and (7) 2. C. pattas.
12 Krishna	(1) Records and forms and vital statistics epidemics library, copy applications, stamping weights and measures, local funds village chavadis, budget estimates, stamp accounts, cattle

Name of the district. (1)	*Independent powers of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars.* (2)
12 Krishna—*cont*	pounds, co-operative societies, pensions, patta transfers, 7 and 8-A currants, applications for pointing out boundaries, prevention of cruelty to animals, daily prizes and weekly season reports. (ii) Azmoish both general and remission in one or two firkas as selected by the Revenue Divisional Officer. Deputy Tahsildar, Vijayavada, has been empowered to pass final orders on B. Memos. relating to encroachments on unobjectionale assessed and unassessed waste and to exercise powers under B.S.O. No. 26 (iii), i.e., issue of notice under section 7 of Act III of 1905.
13 Chingleput	Can pass orders on the following subjects :— Buildings, except estimates for repairs, Price returns—Revenue records and registration, Karnam's equipment report, Local Board, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Assignment of land, Encroachments—unobjectionable cases not involving levy of penalty, Relinquishment, House-site assignment, Town-Planning, Transfer of registry, 8-A. Register and Subdivision (but subdivision should be sanctioned by the Tahsildar), F. Line measurement, Vital statistics, Cattle disease, Fisheries, Educational concessions, gun licence, Archæology, Mining and quarrying forests and trees, Income-tax, small savings scheme, kerosene rationing, permits for rice and paddy, Treasury rain gauge ; Record.
14 Madurai	Passes order on No. 6 (water-cess cases) and transfer of registry.
15 Nellore	Independent powers to pass orders on transfer of registry copy applications, B. Memos. No. 6 accounts, darkhasts and relinquishments.
16 Guntur	Pass final orders in transfer of registry cases, attends to Sub-Treasury work, routine correspondence and checking of personal, periodical and other special registers.
17 Coimbatore	The Assistant Tahsildar will be in immediate charge of the office, He will be in charge of the Sub-Treasury during the absence of the Tahsildar instead of the Sub-Magistrate. He will attend to all routine work including the checking of personal and special registers. He will pass orders on all cases of transfer of registry. B. Memo. cases not requiring inspection outside the radius of five miles, 2-c Nos. 5 and 6 accounts, forest offence reports, mining and quarrying, panchayat courts, revenue records and registration—Survey, house sites, Land Revenue and darkhast. In addition, he will attend to the inspection of encroachments and other routine inspection within a radius of five miles. He must put up to the Tahsildar any paper which he considers important enough to require the Tahsildar's orders. It must however be understood that the new officer is only an Assistant to the Tahsildar who will have full powers to direct which papers he should see himself and at what stages and who will continue to exercise general supervision over the office, and be responsible for the efficiency of the taluk administration including collection work.
18 West Godavari	The Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars in the Taluk Offices are authorized to pass orders independently on the following subjects :— (1) Burma Evacuees, (2) Encroachments, (3) Fisheries, (4) Forests, (5) Hindu Religious Endowments Board, (6) inams, (7) Local Boards, (8) Patta Transfers, (9) quarries and mines, (10) Copy applications and (11) Miscellaneous. As regards the encorachments the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar will pass orders on all the unobjectionable cases. So far

as the sub-treasury is concerned, he will be double-lock officer. The Tahsildar will, however, attend to the double-lock work periodically when he is at headquarters and otherwise not engaged and invariably at intervals not exceeding two months. But the Tahsildar is ultimately responsible for the sub-treasury work. The Deputy Tahsildar will also azmoish the villages allotted to him by the Tahsildar.

16th July 1953]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 541 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 260 supra.]

Districtwar particulars regarding fall in sales tax collections as a result of decontrol and the closure of Fair Price Shops in the State.

District. (1)	Fall in sales tax collections. (2)
	RS.
Srikakulam	1,17,145
Visakhapatnam	2,15,541
East Godavari	91,112
West Godavari	2,22,205
Krishna	1,32,928
Guntur	3,00,000
Nellore	1,55,508
South Madras	1,11,450
North Madras	98,272
Chingleput	87,300
Bellary	20,000
Chittoor	25,000
Cuddapah	65,000
Kurnool	15,000
Anantapur	(No perceptible fall.)
Tiruchirappalli	1,45,490
Tanjore	2,90,000
South Arcot	1,18,700
Madurai, North	59,903
Madurai, South	1,73,995
Ramanathapuram	3,06,000
Tirunelveli, East	72,000
Tirunelveli, West	65,000
South Kanara	3,68,000
Salem	1,74,470
North Arcot	5,56,022
Malabar, North	45,0 7
Malabar, South	1,05,500
Coimbatore, North	1,88,133
Coimbatore, South	1,40,580
Total ..	45,49,351

[16th July 1953

Appendix VIII

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 548 asked by G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, pages 262–263 supra.]

Rules for the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund.

1. *Title.*—The fund will be known as the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund.

2. *Objects of the Fund.*—The sole object of the Fund is to relieve distress among non-gazetted officers of the Police department and their families, caused by death, disease or any other emergency which, in the opinion of the Central Committee, require that assistance shall be given.

3. *Constitution.*—The Fund will be open to voluntary subscriptions from all executive and ministerial officers of the Police department of the Madras Presidency both gazetted and non-gazetted, permanent and temporary. The benefits will be restricted solely to non-gazetted officers and men and to the ministerial staff, who have been permanent subscribers, and their families. Any officers whose services are dispensed with for no fault of his own will automatically have his contributions refunded to him in full; such refunds will carry no interest.

4. *Management.*—The management of the Fund will vest in the hands of a Central Committee consisting of the following officers :—

The Inspector-General of Police.
,, Commissioner of Police.
,, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.
,, Assistant Inspector-General of Police.
,, Superintendent of Police, Special Branch..

The Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, will act as the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and all correspondence intended for the Central Committee will be addressed to him.

5. *District Committees.*—In each Police district there will be a District Committee consisting of one elected representative from each category of subscriber, with the District Superintendent of Police, as the *ex officio* President. Committee members shall be subscribers to the Fund, and with the exception of the *ex officio* President, shall hold office for one year only. All the cases for grants from the Fund from the district shall be scrutinized by the Committee.

There will be separate District Committee for the Madras City Police, the Malabar Special Police, the combined Chief and C.I.D. Officers, the Provincial Police Training School and each of the Central Recruits Schools. Members of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, staff will be included in the Headquarters district strength for the purpose of this Fund.

16th July 1953]

6. *Realization of subscriptions.*—Subscriptions from officers, men and the ministerial staff who have expressed their willingness to contribute to the Fund will be deducted as follows. The first subscription will be deducted from the pay for the month of May drawn on 1st June 1944; this subscription will be one day's pay subject to the following simplification :—

Constable	12 annas.
Head Constable	Re. 1–4–0
Sub-Inspector / Sergeant	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 rounded off to the nearest 4 annas.
Inspector / Sergeants-Major	Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 rounded off to the nearest 4 annas.
Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 rounded off to the nearest 8 annas.
Indian Police Officers ..	Rs. 12 to Rs. 90 rounded off to the nearest rupee.
Ministerial staff	Re. 1 to Rs. 10 rounded off to the nearest 4 annas.

NOTE.—These figures apply also to officers of the corresponding cadres in the Malabar Special Police.

Thereafter on the 1st January of each year half a day's pay at half the above rates will be deducted.

A note of each man's subscription shall be made in a separate register in form attached. If possible an undertaking from each man that he is willing to subscribe at these rates, until further notice, shall be obtained in the form attached and filed in his service book, deductions thereafter being made automatically and entered in the registers.

Gazetted Officers will send their first subscriptions to reach their District Superintendents of Police before 15th June 1944 and the subsequent ones by the 15th January each year.

Any person in service at the inception of the Fund, who elects to join it subsequently may be permitted to do so only on his paying up in a lump sum twice the amount he would have subscribed had he joined at the beginning. The same provision will apply to a person who joins the department subsequently and fails to contribute to the Fund immediately on his return to the district from the Recruits' or the Police Training School.

7. *Allotment of funds to districts.*—All subscriptions collected will be sent to the Central Committee in full, bank charges being debitable to that Committee, accompanied by a statement in form attached showing details of the collections. In 1944 fifty per cent of the subscriptions received will be invested in Trustee Stock to be selected by the Central Committee. The remaining 50 per cent will be allotted as follows. Ten per cent will be set aside for emergency discretionary grants solely to be used at the discretion of the Central Committee, the remaining 40 per cent will be allotted for distribution to district strictly in proportion to the amount subscribed by each district. This quota will be distributed among the various categories in proportion to the amounts subscribed by each.

In 1945 and subsequent years 25 per cent of the collections will be set aside for investment to increase the capital of the Fund, 10 per cent will be retained by the Central Committee, for discretionary grants and the remaining 65 per cent allotted to districts. To this 65 per cent, will be added the interest receipts from investments.

8. *Conditions of grant.*—Grants may be made in all cases where Government grants are inadmissible or utterly inadequate to relieve the distress. Grants will be admissible only to officers, men and ministerial staff, or their families, who subscribe without default. It is not proposed to lay down hard and fast rules prescribing the conditions for a grant; the District and Central Committees will have full discretion to deal with each case entirely on its merits.

9. *Procedure of payment of grants.*—An officer, clerk, or man or his family, who has subscribed to the Fund without default may apply to the District Superintendent of Police, of the district in which he is, or has been working for relief from this Fund, giving a full and complete account of his distress. On receipt of such an application the District Superintendent of Police, will order such verification as he considers necessary of the statements in the petition. The petition with the record of this verification will be circulated among the District Committee members who will record their opinion as to whether they recommend the grant and if so, the amount they suggest. The District Superintendent of Police, if the Committee recommend the grant, will forward the application and connected papers to the Central Committee. The Central Committee will pass the final orders on the application. It will naturally be guided by the opinion of the District Committee. Where there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Central or District Committees the majority opinion will be accepted as that of the Committee. In making recommendations for grants District Committees will bear in mind the amount available for grants in their district.

10. *Family.*—For the purpose of the Fund members of a "family" will consist of "wife", "children", "father", "mother", and true brothers and sisters if under 14 years of age.

11. *Accounts.*—The accounts of the Fund will be maintained by the Honorary Secretary. An annual statement of accounts will be communicated to districts at the beginning of each year by the Honorary Secretary, together with a report on the working of the Fund.

12. *Subscribers' meetings.*—A meeting of the subscribers of each district will be held at least annually at each District Police Office after the receipt of the annual report and accounts from the Honorary Secretary. The subscribers will then make any suggestions they have in mind for the better working of the Fund, which will be communicated to the Central Committee by the District Superintendent of Police. The meeting will also elect a new District Committee for the year.

16th July 1953]

13. *Central Committee meetings.*—There will be quarterly meetings of the Central Committee at the Chief Office, at which any reports from districts will be considered. A copy of the minutes of these meetings will be sent to each district.

14. *Alterations to rules.*—These rules may be varied at any time in the light of experience of the working of the Fund provided that a three-fourths majority of the District Committees desire such a change.

I

REGISTER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GASSON POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Rank, number and name.	*Particulars of subscriptions.*					
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
Police Constable No 123 Raghavan.	0 12 0	0 6 0	..	..	..	..
Head Constable No. 257 Khannan.	1 4 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) It will be seen that the same register can be used for a number of years.

(2) As regards realization of subscriptions from the staff, it is suggested that the total amount of the subscriptions due from officers and men in each year be collected at the District Police Office by obtaining a cheque for this amount from the Treasury and making pencil entries in the Station Acquittance Rolls to denote the deductions. This will obviate the necessity or making cash collections in the stations and will reduce the clerical work to the minimum.

II

THE GASSON POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Undertaking by subscriber.

I have read and understood the rules of the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund and desire to be a subscriber to it. I agree to the deduction from my pay annually of the subscriptions mentioned in the rules.

Station Signature

Dated Designation

III

Statement of collections towards the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund made in.........
....................district for (year)

	Number.	*Amount of subscription.*
Constables.		
Head constables.		
Sub-Inspectors.		
Inspectors.		
Deputy Superintendents of Police.		
Indian Police Officers.		
Any others (category to be specified).		

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[16th July 1953

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 556 asked by Sri P. Shyam Sundar Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 265 supra.]

Year.	*Number of accidents in Vijayavada Power House.*	*Number of cases of deaths.*	*Reasons for the fatal accidents.*	*Action taken to help their families.*	*Steps taken to prevent recurrence.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950	2	1	Accidentally drowned in low level pond at Power House while cleaning spray nozzles.	An amount of Rs. 1,200 has been paid to his family as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.	A float is arranged in the pond to avoid recurrence.
1951	1	Nil.	..	..	..
1952	1	1	Inadvertently got up and accidentally contacted with 33 KV lightning arresters.	An amount of Rs. 1,800 has been paid to his family as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.	Safety Sergeants being employed to instruct the workers to avoid touching live parts.
Up to February 1953.	1	Nil.	..	..	..

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 559 asked by Sri K. V. Vema Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 267 supra.]

(*a*) Yes. Certain major panchayats represented to the Government in the matter.

(*b*) In 1949, the Government approved a scheme for the appointment of one overseer for each Deputy Panchayat Officer's range to assist the panchayats in that range in the preparation of estimates and execution of works relating to panchayats. To start with, the scheme was put into operation in twelve selected Deputy Panchayat Officers' ranges in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. On the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards that the scheme has been working satisfactorily, Government have instructed him to appoint for each district one common supervisor for the purposes of all the panchayats in that district except in the case of the Nilgiris. The supervisor to be appointed for the Coimbatore district will also attend to the works relating to the Nilgiris district. With the appointment of common supervisors, the posts of overseers sanctioned for the selected Deputy Panchayat Officers' ranges will be abolished. The supervisor will prepare plans and estimates for panchayat works and he will also accord technical sanction to the estimates.

16th July 1953]

Appendix XI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 572 asked by Sri K. Rajagopala Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 271–272 supra.]

Petition from Sri V. Narasiah, Vanapamula village, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district, to the Minister for Local Administration, dated the 28th March 1953.

[Representation made on behalf of a section of the voters of the village of Vanapamula, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district.]

Our village is a minor panchayat. A final list of the voters on the electoral roll was published in the village and in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer without including a large number of voters included in the supplemental list supplied by the Taluk office. When we drew the attention of the Panchayat Officer to this, he replied that it was an omission by mistake and that he is helpless in the matter as the date was already fixed for elections to be held on the 30th March 1953 and that he has no power to stop the election or alter the date or include this list and allow the voters concerned thereby to vote at the said election.

I am one of the voters covered by the supplemental list and I am authorized by the other voters to make this representation on their behalf also. A copy of the final list published in the village and in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer on the basis of which elections are going to be held on the 30th March 1953 and supplemental list not included in it and not published in the village and in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer are herewith filed for perusal.

Under the circumstances set out above, it is prayed that the Government may be pleased to issue telegraphic instruction to the Deputy Panchayat Officer, Kaikalur, Krishna district, and the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Northern Range, Vijayavada, not to proceed with the election of minor panchayat of the village of Vanapamula, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district, fixed for the 30th March 1953, without including the voters covered by the supplemental list of voters in the list to be allowed for the said election and without allowing the voters covered by the supplemental list to vote at the said elections.

Otherwise, the petitioner along with the voters in the supplemental list will be deprived of their legitimate franchise and thereby will be put to irreparable loss. Hence urgent orders are necessary.

[16th July 1953

APPENDIX XII.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 575 asked by Sri C. V. K. Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 273 *supra*.]

(*a*) The Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted on 1st December 1949.

(*b*) A statement showing the decisions of the Board so far implemented with relevant details is appended (Annexure I).

(*c*) The Rayalaseema Development Board met thrice, after its reconstitution in May 1952.

(*d*) A statement showing the decisions of the Board at its meetings held on 8th November 1952 and 7th March 1953 is appended (Annexure II).

(*e*) Of the recommendations of the Rayalaseema Development Board given in Annexure II, only one has been finally accepted so far. The action taken on the recommendations is indicated in column (2) of the statement in Annexure II.

(*f*) Yes Sir, it was formed to meet the Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India to concert measures, permanent and short time, to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema and to present a memorandum on the basis of the resolutions already passed by the Rayalaseema Development Board.

[Annexures]

implemented by the Government.

Serial number and recommendation of the Rayalaseema Development Board.	*Orders of Government.*
(1)	(2)
1 The Board recommended to Government that the Tungabhadra Project as it was conceived (dry scheme) should be executed.	The Government accepted the recommendation of the Board and dropped the change-over to all-wet.
2 The Board recommended to Government to sanction and take up the execution of the following irrigation schemes :— (i) Pennar Kumudavathi Project. (iii) Upper Pennar Project. (iii) Bhairavanithippa Project.	The Government have sanctioned the project and they are now under execution.
3 The Board recommended the sanction of the scheme relating to the construction of a permanent anicut across the Swarnamukhi river in Kalahasti limits in Chittoor district.	The Government sanctioned the estimate of Rs. 6,47,065 inclusive of direct and indirect charges for the construction of an anicut across the Swarnamukhi river.
4 The Board resolved to request the Government to issue suitable instructions to the Chief Engineer for the alignment of the low level canal of the Tungabhadra Project beyond 173rd mile and initiate land acquisition proceedings.	The Government sanctioned special staff to proceed with the work.
5 The Board recommended the proposal of the Director of Agriculture that 50 per cent of the cost of seedlings for the purpose of planting coconut palms on the sides of roads and on the main bunds in the wet land areas in Rayalaseema districts may be borne by Government for encouraging growth of coconut trees.	Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 19,975 and Rs. 2,496–14–0 respectively towards the purchase of coconut seedlings for supply to ryots at half the price and for the packing and transport charges of coconut seedlings.
6 The Board recommended to Government the sanction of the Hydro-Electric scheme connected with the Tungabhadra Project.	Government have sanctioned the scheme which will serve the four districts of Bellary, Cuddappah, Anantapur and Kurnool except the southern taluks of Hindupur, Kadiri, Penukonda and Madakasira in Anantapur district.
7 The Board also requested Government to sanction the schemes relating to the installation of thermal stations at (i) Tadpatri, (ii) Nandyal and (iii) Madanapalle.	Government have sanctioned the schemes and items (i) and (ii) have been implemented and item (iii) is in progress.

Serial number and recommendation of the Rayalaseema Development Board.—cont. (1)	Orders of Government.—cont. (2)
8 The Board recommended to Government the sanction of the scheme proposed by the Director of Fisheries on the control of Dracontiasis.	The Government have approved the proposal to rear stock and distribute cyclopscidal fishes to control Dracontiasis (Guinea worm disease) and sanctioned a non-recurring and recurring expenditure of Rs. 500 and Rs. 4,000 respectively.
9 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction a subsidy of Rs. 2,500 to the Kosigi Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Bellary district.	The Government have sanctioned the payment of a subsidy of Rs. 1,250 to the Kosigi Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Bellary district towards the cost of the frame looms already purchased.
10 The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the payment of ex gratia grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Pannur Leather Workers' Co-operative Society in Chittoor district.	Government sanctioned the proposal.
11 The Board resolved to recommend to Government the proposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for waiving the registration fees in respect of co-operative housing societies in Rayalaseema for a period of three years.	The Government have accepted the proposal and issued orders waiving the registration fees for a period of three years.
12 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to introduce the scheme of village co-operatives in the districts of Bellary and Kurnool in the first instance to intensify food production efforts in this area.	The Government directed that the scheme of intensive cultivation through village co-operatives be extended to that portion of the Kurnool district which has been classified as an intensive cultivation area.
13 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the administration of the Mining Rules may be centralised in the Industries department.	The Government have passed orders transferring the administration of mineral concession rules and other work relating to mines from the Board of Revenue to the Industries Department.
14 The Board resolved to request the Government to call for estimates for the construction of a bridge across the Pennar near Chennur and sanction it as expeditiously as possible.	Government have sanctioned the remodelling of the existing causeway at Chennur at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 from the allocation of the Central Road Funds.

15	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to open one additional training school for men in Chittoor district.	Government approved the recommendation of the Rayalaseema Development Board for the opening of an additional training school for men in Chittoor district during 1953.
16	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that in the matter of selecting candidates for higher studies abroad those belonging to Rayalaseema may be given special preference in view of the educational backwardness of the area.	Government have communicated the resolution of the Board to the concerned departments for information and guidance while selecting candidates for higher studies abroad.
17	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to make liberal provision of funds for the development of cottage industries in this area.	Government have sanctioned loans not exceeding Rs. 100 to each of the artisans in order to alleviate the suffering of village artisans in the famine affected areas of Rayalaseema and to rehabilitate them.
18	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to issue orders for the early publication of the brochure on the activities of the Rayalaseema Development Board.	The Government have sanctioned the publication by the Director of Information and Publicity of 1,000 copies of an illustrated brochure on the activities of the Rayalaseema Development Board in the first instance.
19	The Board resolved to request the Government that a Special Engineering staff may be appointed to conduct a preliminary survey of the area which will come under the benefit of the irrigation schemes before a general scheme can be drawn up to serve a number of villages with protected water-supply.	Government have sanctioned the employment of a supervisor, for a period of one year from the date of appointment for conducting the preliminary survey of the area, served by the irrigation canals.
20	The Board recommended the starting and maintenance of a tractor workshop at Bellary.	The Government accepted the recommendation and have sanctioned the scheme.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

ANNEXURE II.

Decisions of the Rayalaseema Development Board at its meetings held on 8th November 1952 and 7th March 1953—cont.

Serial number and recommendation. (1)	*Action taken on the recommendation.* (2)
Meeting held on 8th November 1952—	
1 The Board resolved to request the Government to recommend to the Government of India to give half the cost of the major irrigation works as subsidy and half as loan for the speedy execution of the major irrigation works for giving protection to the famine-affected areas.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
2 The Board resolved to request the Government that Grow More Food schemes in Rayalaseema should be sanctioned without insistence on return of expenditure involved.	Do.
3 The Board resolved to request the Government that in selecting relief works in the areas affected in the Rayalaseema districts the Grow More Food schemes already investigated or those pending investigation may be preferred to provide employment in all the affected areas.	The Government have informed the Board that the principle of giving preference to Grow More Food works in the matter of selecting relief works is being kept in view already.
4 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the navigation of the K.C. Canal may be restored and funds provided under the K.C. Canal Community Project.	Government have informed that no funds can be set apart for the restoration of the K.C. Canal from the Community Project Funds.
5 The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the paints industry may be taken up by Government and sponsored as a State concern in view of the lack of private enterprise.	The Government have dropped the proposal in view of the prevailing financial stringency.
6 The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce to introduce a diploma course in mining and metallurgy in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, for implementation during 1953–54 with provision for analytical study.	Government have since informed the Board that the question of providing funds for the course is under correspondence with the Government of India.
7 The Board decided that the feasibility of using electric power instead of lignite for starting Iron and Steel plant should be examined in view of the article published in the supplement to "Madras Mail", dated 31st October 1952, regarding the existence of such methods in Mysore State. The Board resolved that the sanction of mining leases may not be withheld but adequate safeguards should be taken to prevent speculation and also to take over the leases by Government whenever necessary for starting Iron and Steel plant.	The Government of India have advised that under the existing conditions the most favourable site at which a steel plant can be set up is either in Madhya Pradesh or in Orissa and that no final decision has however yet been reached regarding the actual site of the plant and that the proposal for the establishment of a steel plant at Sandur will be taken into account in arriving at a final decision in the matter.
8 The Board decided to await private contribution for the starting of Medical College either at Tirupathi or at Madanapalle in Chittoor district. As no private contribution was forthcoming from the public in view of the draught conditions, the Government was requested to start a Medical College in Rayalaseema districts.	Government have since dropped the proposal.

9 The Board resolved to request the Government to allot more funds to Rayalaseema, if necessary, by reallocation of funds provided for other areas, for the rapid development of power in Rayalaseema and to sanction the required amount in future for the execution of schemes expeditiously.	Government have regretted their inability to accept the recommendation made by the Rayalaseema Development Board.
10 The Board resolved to request the Government that a Special Engineering staff may be appointed to conduct a preliminary survey of the area which will come under the benefit of the irrigation schemes before a general scheme can be drawn up to serve a number of villages with protected water-supply.	Government have accepted the proposal and have sanctioned the employment of a supervisor for a period of one year from the date of appointment for the purpose.
11 The Board resolved to recommend for sanction of the Government the establishment of a livestock farm atNandyal for implementation at least during 1953–54 and that adequate funds may be provided for it under the K.C. Canal Community Project.	The Government have informed that the provision of a livestock farm at each Project area is not contemplated in the draft outline prepared by the Community Project Administration, New Delhi.
12 The Board resolved to request the State Government to impress upon the Government of India the utility of the proposed bridge across the Cheyyar at Nandalur in Cuddapah district in improving the communications and marketing facilities of the area.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
13 The Board resolved to request the Government to urge upon the Government of India to make a departure from their normal policy in respect of Rayalaseema and show special preference and if necessary cut across the existing priorities for taking up the following new Railway lines in this area :— (i) A line from Guntakal to Chitaldrug via Uravakonda. (ii) A line from Hindupur to Chitaldrug via Madakasira. (iii) A line between Hindupur and Cuddapah via Chilamathur, Gorantla, Kadiri and Rayachoti. (iv) A broad-gauge line either from Vijayavada or Bapatla via Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Madanapalle and Kolar to Bangalore. (v) A line from Rayadrug to Chitaldrug. (vi) A line from Kurnool to Yerraguntla via Nandyal.	The proposals have been deferred by the Government.
14 The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the Lower Sagileru Project may be sanctioned immediately and that the work already started may be continued without break in view of the famine-stricken area which the project would serve.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
15 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the scheme relating to the formation of a reservoir across the Chinnakandaleru in Pullalacheruvu in Markapur taluk (Grow More Food Scheme) may be sanctioned and taken up for execution as expeditiously as possible.	Do.
16 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the erection of a canning factory at Kodur should be expedited.	Government have accorded sanction to the purchase of a new 12 K.W. electric generator for the fruit-canning factoryat Kodur. Government have also since issued orders retaining the research part of the Bio-Chemists, section attached to the Canning Factory in Kodur at Kodur itself.

Serial number and recommendation. (1)	*Action taken on the recommendation.* (2)
Meeting held on 8th November 1952—*cont.*	
17 The Board resolved to request the Director of Agriculture to expedite the scheme of starting a research station for evolving special strains of oil seeds and also millets at Anantapur, claiming half-grant from the Oil Seeds Cess Funds.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
Meeting held on 7th March 1953—	
18 The Rayalaseema Development Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to constitute a Special High Power Committee and sanction at least Rs. 25 crores obtaining a loan, if necessary, from the World Bank as in the case of the Damodar Valley Project for the speedy completion of the Tungabhadra Project and execution of the High Level Canal and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
19 The Board also resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the special development of Rayalaseema by taking up all major river projects which have already been investigated and held up for want of finance as a long-range permanent measure to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema.	Do.
20 The Board resolved to request the Government to reconsider and take immediate steps for the establishment of a CentralHorticultural Research Station by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kodur in Cuddapah district.	Do.
21 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal to take up soil conservation as famine-relief measure in Kadiri block in Kadiri taluk and Kuderu in Anantapur taluk.	Do.
22 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the opening of at least one school for farmers on the lines of the Bombay Government schools for farmers in each district to begin with.	Do.
23 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for starting a pilot scheme for mechanised levelling and terracing in the Tungabhadra Project area.	Do.

24 The Board resolved to recommend toGovernment to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots to enable them to pay the hire charges in advance for pumping sets. — Do.

25 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to the ryots up to Rs.120 to individual cultivators by District Agricultural Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers to enable the ryots to pay the hire charges on tractors and bulldozers in advance. — Do.

26 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the scheme proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce for the development of Ericulture in Rayalaseema under the five-year plan may be sanctioned and implemented as early as possible. — Do.

27 The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the scheme prepared by the Honorary Special Officer for Woollen Textile Industry for the installation of a spinning plant at Bellary for the development of woollen cumbly industry may be sanctioned for implementation during 1953–54. — Do.

28 The Board resolved to request the State Government—
(i) to recommend to the Union Government, to permit the free transport of barytes, iron ore, Asbestos to foreign countries;
(ii) to provide adequate wagon facilities for the transport of accumulated stock of minerals;
(iii) that the looping given to Messrs. Tiffins Barytes, Limited, be extended up to the level-crossing and stacking facilities granted with provision for a weigh-bridge; and
(iv) that the road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla which is in a very bad condition should be upgraded. — Do.

29 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of six Coimbatore type power boring sets, four percussion drills with complete equipment and 14 hand-boring sets in view of their essential and immediate need. — Do.

30 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for the afforestation and turf bunding of the K.C. Canal area for implementation at an early date. — Do.

Serial number and recommendation. (1)	*Action taken on the recommendation.* (2)
Meeting held on 7th March 1953—*cont.*	
31 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the following proposals of the Development Commissioner for immediate execution and implementation for the speedy and systematic development of lands under the Tungabhadra Project area :— (i) The working finance required by the agriculturists may be disbursed to them as loan, under the Land Improvement Loans Act by the Collector in consultation with the Special Officer, Special District Agricultural Officer and Public Works Department Officer concerned obtaining an allotment of at least Rs. 30 lakhs per annum from the Government of India from the financial year 1953-54 for a period of five years. (ii) A team of special agricultural demonstrators should be appointed for carrying on propaganda regarding cropping pattern system of irrigation and mixed farming, etc. (iii) Ten demonstration farms should be started in the Project area as recommended by the Director of Agriculture for demonstrating to the ryots the benefit of mixed farming, dry irrigation, rotation of crops, etc. One of these ten demonstration farms may be a big central demonstration farm to be located at Bhairadevanahalli as already recommended in view of the facilities of good land and buildings in the Public Works Department colony readily available. (iv) An Agricultural school for farmers should also be opened with advantage to teach mixed farming and cropping pattern to them at Bhairadevanahalli as an adjunct to the Demonstration farm. (v) The pilot scheme for reclamation of dry lands and converting them into wet lands by a fleet of tractors already recommended may be sanctioned to assess the volume of work involved in converting dry lands into wet lands and the time taken and the cost thereof. (vi) The Government of India may be addressed to sanction Rs. 3 crores for financing these schemes at Rs. 60 lakhs per year for a period of five years—half of it as loan and half as contribution under the Grow More Food for the purchase of tractors, propaganda and supply of fertilizers and chemical manures, etc., at concessional rates to the poor agriculturists under Tungabhadra Project.	The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ... TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 49 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 276 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the societies, the nature of offences, etc.

Serial number and name of the society. (1)	*Nature of offence.* (2)	*Amount involved.* (3)	*Action taken.* (4)	*Date of initiation of proceedings.* (5)	*Whether pending or disposed of.* (6)	*Remarks.* (7)
		RS. A. P.				
1 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Tavinhal.	Criminal breach of trust by ex-Secretary.	14,930 14 7	Criminal prosecution launched.	Not known ..	Disposed of ..	Ex-Secretary sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.
2 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Manantoddy.	Misappropriation by ex-Secretary.	8,349 6 3	Do.	26th December 1951.	Pending before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Tellicherry.	..
3 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Meenangadi.	Misappropriation by Board of Directors, President and Secretary.	54,077 12 2	..	Do.	Pending trial before the Special First-class Magistrate, Kyanthi.	..
4 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Meppadi.	Heavy shortages in stock and theft of cash by ex-R.S. Manager.	9,100 0 0 (theft amount).	Enquiry under section 38 of Madras Co-operative Societies Act in respect of shortages and in respect of theft; the ex-R.S. Manager was charge-sheeted.	Do.	Do.	..
5 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Ayancherry.	Robbed of Secretary ..	13,651 0 0	Criminal prosecution launched.	Do.	Disposed of ..	Ended in acquittal.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Serial number and name of the society. (1)	Nature of offence. (2)	Amount involved. (3) RS.	A.	P.	Action taken. (4)	Date of initiation of proceedings. (5)	Whether pending or disposed of. (6)	Remarks. (7)
6 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Payyoli.	Misappropriation and forgery.	38	4	10	Referred to the Police.	26th December 1951.	Pending ..	..
7 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Kakkattil.	Misappropriation by lorry driver.	70	6	6	A complaint has been filed with police. The result of investigation is awaited.	Do.	Do. ..	..
8 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Iritty.	Misappropriation by Secretary.	64,000	0	0	..	Do.	Pending before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Tellicherry.	Rs. 44,000 recovered so far.
9 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Pallikkara.	Do.	27,390	0	0	Criminal prosecution launched.	Do.	Do.	Amounts fully recovered.
10 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Pattambi.	Do.	32,322	10	0	Police investigation launched.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Parli.	Do.	49,758	14	3	Criminal prosecution launched.	5th March 1952.	Disposed of ..	Acquitted.
12 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Cochin Fort.	Misappropriation by ex-Secretary and an employee of the society.	19,225	11	0	Do.	Not known ..	Do. ..	Ended in acquittal. Rs. 9,000 have been recovered.
13 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Cheruppa.	Misappropriation by cashier.	5,442	0	0	Police investigation launched.	..	Pending ..	..
14 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Mundur.	Criminal breach of trust ..	458	0		..	..	Disposed of ..	Ended in acquittal.
15 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Ponnani.	Misappropriation by a clerk.	3,000	0	0	Criminal prosecution launched.	..	Do. ..	Do.

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 51 asked by Sri A. Rathinam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 277 supra.]

Statement showing the extents of land assigned to the Harijans for agricultural purposes districtwar and number of house-sites provided districtwar during the years 1947 to 1952.

District.	1947–48.		1948–49.		1949–50.		1950–51.		1951–52.	
	Extent of land assigned.	*Number of house-sites allotted.*	*Extent of land assigned.*	*Number of house-sites allotted.*	*Extent of land assigned.*	*Number of house-sites allotted.*	*Extent of land assigned.*	*Number of house-sites allotted.*	*Extent of land assigned.*	*Number of house-sites allotted.*
1 Srikakulam	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..
2 Visakhapatnam	Nil.	68	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..
3 East Godavari	Nil.	88	Nil.	38	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..
4 West Godavari	Nil.	294	Nil.	164	Nil.	67	Nil.	116	1·84	84
5 Krishna	Nil.	70	Nil.	..	Nil.	182	Nil.	466	11·91	520
6 Guntur	Nil.	104	Nil.	77	Nil.	16	Nil.	216	11·02	463
7 Nellore	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	74	Nil.	144	0·68	1,076
8 Chittoor	Nil.	2	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	192·38	221	11·59	360
9 Cuddapah	Nil.	43	Nil.	..	Nil.	11	Nil.	2	Nil.	145
10 Kurnool	Nil.	40	Nil.	..	Nil.	28	Nil.	181	8·13	174
11 Bellary	Nil.	160	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	61·0	..	15·66	134
12 Anantapur	Nil.	44	Nil.	31	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	177·17	198
13 Madras	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	25	394·60	349	1,676·30	247
14 Chingleput	Nil.	..	Nil.	36	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..
15 North Arcot	Nil.	21	Nil.	178	Nil.	..	Nil.	3	4·03	346
16 South Arcot	Nil.	53	Nil.	57	Nil.	156	85·4	21	82·42	63
17 Tanjore	Nil.	3	Nil.	31	Nil.	108	5·0	10	175·03	274
18 Tiruchirappalli	Nil.	52	Nil.	20	Nil.	10	Nil.	52·98	Nil.	13,350
19 Madurai	Nil.	20	Nil.	57	Nil.	21	16	31	43·42	13
20 Ramanathapuram	Nil.	13	Nil.	..	Nil.	38	Nil.	..	507·28	..
21 Tirunelveli	Nil.	31	Nil.	68	Nil.	1	Nil.	31	Nil.	49
22 Coimbatore	Nil.	38	Nil.	..	Nil.	19	256·00	121	6·03	478
23 Salem	Nil.	4	Nil.	44	Nil.	7	14·00	128	Nil.	205
24 Malabar	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	5	Nil.	82	Nil.	188
25 South Kanara	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	55
26 The Nilgiris	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	Nil.	..	411·30	79	423·44	49
						..	Nil.	..	5·01	..
	..	1,248	..	801	..	768	1,435·32	7,499	3,160·96	18,471

NOTE.—The ban on the assignment of cultivable lands was removed in the middle of 1950 only.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 54 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 278 supra.]

District.	*Number of landholders who filed particulars under rule 1 of the rules framed under sections 3 (4) and 7 of the Rent Reduction Act.*	*Number of landholders who defaulted in furnishing the particulars.*	*Number of landholders whose default is for one year and above.*	*Number of prosecutions launched against the defaulters.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Visakhapatnam	3,702	2,572	2,568	..	
Srikakulam	1,175	2,697	178	..	
West Godavari	478	331	..	..	All these landholders except three have since furnished the accounts.
East Godavari	341	12	12	..	
Krishna	241	25	25	..	
Guntur	150	178	126	..	These figures exclude Tenali taluk in which all the landholders have defaulted for more than one year.
Kurnool	89	..	..	..	
Bellary	25	..	..	..	Four villages in this district under the Rent Reduction Act are covered by stay orders.
Anantapur	11	5	..	..	
Cuddapah	214	..	..	..	
Chittoor	709	362	293	..	
Nellore	238	151	151	..	
Chingleput	514	10	5	..	
Madras	6	..	..	..	
North Arcot	163	..	..	..	
South Arcot	28	..	..	..	
Tanjore	1,305	5,537	3,517	..	
Tiruchirappalli	389	10	10	..	The landholders have not furnished particulars for faslis 1357 and 1358. No collections made with reference to rule 1 (2).
Madurai	3	7	..	..	
Ramanathapuram ..	1,707	333	328	..	
Tirunelveli	292	22	22	..	
Coimbatore	13	2	2	..	
Salem	326	211	211	..	

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

16th July 1953]

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 58 asked by Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 281 supra.]

(*a*) The present bed-strength and the daily average attendance of patients treated in the Government Hospital, Perintalmanna, are as follows :—

Bed-strength—22.

The average daily attendance during the last three years—.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1950	**31**	**101**
1951	27	**142**
1952	**41**	**211**

(*b*) The following suggestions were made by the Deputy Surgeon-General when he visited the hospital in 1950 :—

(1) Repair of roof and floor.

(2) Changing the partition in the delivery room.

(3) Putting up fence for the compound.

(4) Asbestos ceiling for the operation room.

(5) Provision of a microscope.

(6) Appointment of an additional nurse and compounder.

(*c*) Except the provision of a microscope, the other suggestions contained in the inspection report have not been implemented so far.

The hospital was under the management of the district board till November 1952 and the district board with its limited resources could not implement the suggestions. The hospital has recently been taken over by Government. The question of repairs to the building has been taken up by the Director of Medical Services for consideration. The Director of Medical Services has reported that proposals for increasing the bed-strength and the employment of additional staff will be submitted to Government in due course for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1954–55.

[16th July 1953

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 63 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 283 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of payments and recoveries made during 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 *under takkavi loans.*

Payments.

	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952–53.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tiruchirappalli	1,13,530	1,01,490	81,850
Lalgudi	2,15,390	1,13,020	1,02,480
Musiri	1,52,350	1,12,800	1,06,520
Perambalur	68,960	42,510	29,530
Udayarpalayam	52,310	47,280	20,790
Karur	99,245	75,560	57,940
Kulittalai	1,22,390	1,07,570	72,580
Alangudi	2,27,260	1,48,170	92,740
Tirumayam	2,19,900	2,97,930	55,940
Kulathur	1,56,500	2,17,470	89,460
Total ..	14,27,835	12,63,800	7,09,830

Receipts.

	1950–51.			1951–52.			1952–53.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tiruchirappalli ..	43,722	0	6	1,01,477	15	0	37,106	1	9
Lalgudi	21,922	8	0	1,22,829	9	11	1,20,278	8	0
Musiri	60,862	11	0	1,37,206	13	2	42,493	5	0
Perambalur	13,741	3	2	26,687	5	6	25,706	7	8
Udayarpalayam ..	16,009	4	0	46,483	6	2	34,573	14	0
Karur	10,373	13	2	61,629	5	8	31,903	1	6
Kulittalai	48,495	14	10	82,580	5	2	91,574	6	7
Alangudi	11,144	8	7	5,606	5	0	3,603	3	1
Tirumayam	3,138	8	9	5,320	11	11	11,037	0	0
Kulathur	6,162	13	5	9,432	14	5	1,587	12	0
Total ..	2,35,573	5	5	6,01,254	12	1	3,99,863	11	7

16th July 1953]

APPENDIX XVIII.

[*Vide* answer to clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) of unstarred question No. 66 asked by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 285 supra.]

(i) *The number of applications and the number selected.*

	Number applied.		*Number selected.*	
	Elementary or Junior Basic.	*Secondary or Senior Basic.*	*Elementary or Junior Basic.*	*Secondary or Senior Basic.*
1 U. M. Training School, Cuddapah ..	189	79	50	50
2 Government Basic Training School, Rayachoti.	216	119	50	53
3 Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Cuddapah.	32	..	43*	..

* This includes fourteen candidates from the Nellore district who were admitted because sufficient number of candidates from Cuddapah district had not applied for admission into the school.

(ii) *Talukwar particulars in respect of applications and selection in respect of Government Basic Training School, Rayachoti.*

	Junior Basic.		*Senior Basic.*	
	Applied.	*Selected.*	*Applied.*	*Selected.*
1 Rayachoti	73	19	14	11
2 Rajampet	18	3	24	5
3 Sidhout	18	5	9	3
4 Badvel	14	4	10	4
5 Proddatur	19	3	13	4
6 Jammalamadugu	13	4	10	4
7 Pulivendla	33	4	18	2
8 Cuddapah	23	8	15	14

APPENDIX XIX.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 71 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 287 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Number of vehicles in use at the end of 31st March 1947 in each district of the State.

District.	*Motor cycles.*	*Cabs.*	*Buses.*	*Lorries.*	*Cars and others.*
Visakhapatnam, North	31	..	111	169	184
Visakhapatnam, South	108	14	238	258	823
East Godavari	130	1	138	105	305
West Godavari	61	3	178	62	247
Krishna	26	24	174	234	271
Guntur	41	..	169	325	100
Nellore	21	..	136	126	380

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
Cuddapah	12	..	62	85	44
Anantapur	12	..	61	175	82
Bellary	20	10	117	170	185
Kurnool	19	..	78	44	66
Chittoor	30	9	143	122	120
Chingleput	68	..	240	106	43
North Arcot	49	7	302	216	395
South Arcot	21	2	99	113	207
Tanjore	34	8	204	53	338
Tiruchirappalli	155	22	107	169	651
Salem	208	77	167	195	313
Madurai, North	105	..	223	195	473
Madurai, South	5	..	141	90	21
Ramanathapuram	16	8	122	40	85
Tirunelveli	73	8	293	106	332
Coimbatore	409	29	388	462	1,904
The Nilgiris	194	70	358	758	1,320
South Kanara	75	18	156	281	355
Malabar	107	10	245	754	1,015
Madras	793	202	407	1,028	5,713
Total ..	2,823	522	5,057	6,341	15,972

STATEMENT II.

Number of motor vehicles newly registered and re-registered during **1947, 1948, 1949, 1950** *and* **1951** *in each district of the State.*

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
	1947				
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
North Visakhapatnam ..	4	..	..	15	14
South Visakhapatnam ..	17	..	40	76	44
East Godavari	50	..	42	61	30
West Godavari	13	..	42	28	15
Krishna	10	9	24	126	35
Guntur	30	1	42	208	55
Nellore	8	.	25	110	27
Cuddapah	..	..	33	84	8
Anantapur	4	..	21	53	19
Bellary	7	..	21	46	30
Kurnool	5	..	16	38	11
Chittoor	14	..	35	68	13
Chingleput	36	..	32	90	42
North Arcot	17	2	74	140	56
South Arcot	6	..	25	74	17
Tanjore	5	..	28	19	86

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

16th July 1953]

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
	1947—*cont.*				
Tiruchirappalli	39	..	28	97	90
Salem	68	8	56	161	80
Madurai, North	39	..	68	122	100
Madurai, South	2	..	8	68	7
Ramanathapuram	9	..	19	31	66
Tirunelveli	41	2	59	54	70
Coimbatore	101	..	127	192	214
Nilgiris	22	2	16	34	101
South Kanara	22	2	25	32	50
Malabar	51	..	..	175	259
Madras	513	..	42	735	1,541
	1,133	26	948	2,937	3,030
	1948				
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North ..	11	..	16	18	55
Visakhapatnam, South ..	16	..	10	24	75
East Godavari	42	..	48	17	42
West Godavari	10	..	55	39	17
Krishna	15	6	54	82	79
Guntur	18	3	60	96	74
Nellore	5	..	31	4	21
Cuddapah	3	..	29	30	17
Anantapur	6	..	12	29	19
Bellary	23	..	24	38	50
Kurnool	6	..	22	18	21
Chittoor	13	3	24	33	32
Chingleput	10	..	42	31	19
North Arcot	14	..	50	21	35
South Arcot	6	13	34	28	14
Tanjore	6	..	4	31	48
Tiruchirappalli	20	..	17	45	154
Salem	42	..	19	48	61
Madurai, North	17	2	13	32	178
Madurai, South	2	..	2	12	12
Ramanathapuram	4	..	17	24	70
Tirunelveli	36	137	15	31	10
Coimbatore	62	..	24	114	273
Nilgiris	30	1	3	25	162
South Kanara	19	2	15	23	122
Malabar	32	..	15	82	217
Madras	343	..	169	379	2,714
Total ..	811	167	824	1,354	4,591

[16th July 1953

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
			1949		
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North ..	18	5	12	29	62
Visakhapatnam, South ..	17	..	34	32	39
East Godavari	41	..	49	69	52
West Godavari	11	..	55	26	25
Krishna	20	4	112	104	71
Guntur	28	3	83	93	62
Nellore	3	..	31	11	17
Cuddapah	7	..	27	47	9
Anantapur	5	..	16	28	18
Bellary	42	..	14	29	139
Kurnool	4	1	28	27	10
Chittoor	11	..	33	37	22
Chingleput	4	..	23	13	35
North Arcot	14	..	36	14	32
South Arcot	3	30	11	22	3
Tanjore	8	..	11	20	47
Tiruchirappalli	18	..	40	45	151
Salem	48	3	59	36	70
Maduri, North	9	4	87	31	146
Madurai, South	3	12	4	16	2
Ramanathapuram	3	..	22	15	43
Tirunelveli	33	..	58	51	118
Coimbatore	55	..	29	132	241
Nilgiris	33	4	4	68	122
South Kanara	14	4	13	52	112
Malabar	27	..	21	46	245
Madras	249	..	6	224	1,839
Total ..	728	70	920	1,320	3,732
			1950		
Srikakulam	22	..	47	44	33
Visakhapatnam North .. } Visakhapatnam, South .. }	7	..	16	25	34
East Godavari ..	41	..	20	29	40
West Godavari ..	6	1	33	25	27
Krishna	23	..	66	67	50
Guntur	30	..	56	75	69
Nellore	..	..	46	31	17
Cuddapah	1	..	20	35	15
Anantapur	17	..	19	38	22
Bellary	25	..	32	54	45
Kurnool	3	1	27	38	20
Chittoor	8	..	28	30	12
Chingleput	2	..	32	13	9
North Arcot	24	..	56	27	30

16th July 1953]

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
		1950—cont.			
South Arcot	3	..	10	9	25
Tanjore	2	..	18	16	49
Tiruchirappalli	24	..	77	83	160
Salem	43	1	59	45	91
Madurai, North	24	3	109	46	94
Ma lurai, South	3	..	17	21	1
R manathapuram	2	..	24	12	50
Tirunelveli	15	..	57	51	117
Coimbatore	94	2	61	86	344
Nilgiris	20	4	7	43	96
South Kanara	10	1	19	67	98
Malabar	34	..	28	51	243
Madras	333	..	9	264	1,511
Total	816	13	993	1,315	3,30-
		1951			
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North	10	..	18	28	25
Visakhapatnam, South	13	..	3	38	45
East Godavari	38	..	11	32	72
West Godava i	6	..	27	25	58
Krishna	20	2	29	51	135
Guntur	41	..	40	61	119
Nellore	3	..	23	28	33
Cuddapah	2	..	19	40	14
Anantapur	11	..	34	37	35
Bellary	11	..	24	57	101
Kurnool	9	1	21	23	27
Chittoor	6	..	30	24	46
Chingleput	8	..	10	9	24
North Arcot	8	22	53	24	9
South Arcot	3	..	11	19	44
Tanjore	11	..	33	7	76
Tiruchirappalli	15	2	42	35	297
Salem	36	..	62	31	172
Madurai, North	22	1	103	28	174
Madurai, South	3	..	36	3	76
Ramanathapuram	7	..	24	15	78
Tirunelveli	22	..	46	29	137
Coimbatore	94	..	60	186	589
Nilgiris	17	1	4	26	134
South Kanara	11	..	29	62	156
Malabar	19	1	50	84	390
Madras	304	..	45	197	2,141
Total	750	30	887	1,199	5,207

[16th July 1953

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 72 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page **288** supra.]

I. Engineering Colleges.

(i) Number of students admitted in 1952–53 **from various** communities—

(1) Brahmans		160
(2) Non-Brahman Hindus (not included in the categories of Backward Classes)	...	53
(3) Muslims		7
(4) Christians		25
(5) Scheduled Castes		33
(6) Backward Classes (other than Scheduled Castes)		100

(ii) Number of students admitted from various districts—

Guntur		14
Krishna		22
West Godavari		21
Srikakulam		1
Nellore		8
East Godavari		20
Visakhapatnam		11
Cuddapah		11
Chittoor		9
Anantapur		8
Kurnool		6
Bellary		10
Chingleput		6
North Arcot		15
Tiruchirappalli		17
Tanjore		21
Madras		54
South Arcot		4
Tirunelveli		24
Madurai		12
Salem		8
The Nilgiris		3
Coimbatore		18
Ramanathapuram		3
Malabar		25
South Kanara		16

16th July 1953]

II. Medical Colleges.

(i) Number of students admitted in 1952–53 from various communities :—

Brahmans and Non-Brahman Hindus (other than those included in the categories of the Backward Classes)	160 *
Muslims	6
Christians	19
Scheduled Castes	33
Backward Classes (other than Scheduled Castes)	100

* No separate figures for the two categories under this head are available, since the relevant column underwent a revision in 1952–53.

(ii) Number of students admitted in 1952–53 from various districts :—

Guntur	14
Krishna	15
West Godavari	12
Srikakulam	4
Nellore	13
East Godavari	16
Visakhapatnam	4
Cuddapah	5
Chittoor	11
Anantapur	5
Kurnool	8
Bellary	10
Chingleput	7
North Arcot	15
Tiruchirappalli	9
Tanjore	12
Madras	49
South Arcot	9
Tirunelveli	9
Madurai	14
Salem	7
The Nilgiris	3
Coimbatore	17
Ramanathapuram	13
Malabar	18
South Kanara	19

Appendix XXI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 80 asked by Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, pages 291–292 supra.]

Statement I.

Clause (*a*)—

The average yield per acre of paddy for the years from 1930–31 *to* 1950–51.

		LB.			LB.
1930–31	Irrigated	1,679	1941–42	Irrigated	1,722
	Unirrigated	1,170		Unirrigated	1,266
1931–32	Irrigated	1,722	1942–43	Irrigated	1,573
	Unirrigated	1,154		Unirrigated	1,181
1932–33	Irrigated	1,737	1943–44	Irrigated	1,590
	Unirrigated	1,147		Unirrigated	1,193
1933–34	Irrigated	1,666	1944–45	Irrigated	1,631
	Unirrigated	1,144		Unirrigated	1,153
1934–35	Irrigated	1,664	1945–46	Irrigated	1,441
	Unirrigated	1,103		Unirrigated	1,196
1935–36	Irrigated	1,706	1946–47	Irrigated	1,569
	Unirrigated	1,113		Unirrigated	1,204
1936–37	Irrigated	1,738	1947–48	Irrigated	1,466
	Unirrigated	1,217		Unirrigated	1,076
1937–38	Irrigated	1,705	1948–49	Irrigated	1,431
	Unirrigated	1,220		Unirrigated	1,154
1938–39	Irrigated	1,504	1949–50	Irrigated	1,332
	Unirrigated	1,035		Unirrigated	1,064
1939–40	Irrigated	1,603	1950–51	Irrigated 1st corp.	1,379
	Unirrigated	1,187		2nd crop.	1,353
1940–41	Irrigated	1,717		3rd crop ..	1,268
	Unirrigated	1,181			

Statement II.

Clause (c)—

A. A gist of the results achieved from the experiments conducted at the Agricultural Research Stations.

Systematic experiments on manuring with up-to-date layout and statistical reduction have been conducted in the Agricultural Research Stations in the past and the following is the gist of the results :—

1. Application of green manure from 2,000 to 8,000 lb. recorded increases varying from 8 to 42 per cent.

2. Comparing green leaf with ammonium sulphate on 30 lb. nitrogen basis it was found that both are more or less equally efficacious, though there are slight differences ;

3. Super phosphate in combination with green leaf was more efficacious than when applied singly ;

4. Higher dose of nitrogen up to 120 lb. nitrogen level were tried in several Research Stations with three levels of phosphoric acid also.

The results showed that the response in different seasons was different, but, in the main, the trend was that nitrogen up to 45 lb. in most of the cases secures 20 to 25 per cent increased yield.

16th July 1953]

The research so far conducted lead to the following general recommendations :—

(*a*) Green manure up to 6,000–8,000 lb. plus super phosphate up to 100-150 lb. may be placed in the soil before planting.

(*b*) With a small dressing of leaf manure ammonium sulphate 20–30 lb. plus super phosphate 100–150 lb. per acre may be issued.

(*c*) Compost and cattle manure are better used on garden lands.

(*d*) Ammonium sulphate may be applied three to four weeks after transplantation.

B. The manures recommended and dosages per acre for paddy.

Name of Research station typical of the tract.	*Dosage.*
	Purely nitrogenous manures.
Maruteru	Green manure 4,000 to 5,000 lb. or groundnut-cake 675 lb. or ammonium sulphate 100 lb.
Samalkot	Green manure 6,000 lb. or ammonium sulphate 150 lb.
Anakapalle	Green manure 6,000 to 8,000 lb.
Aduthurai	Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. or green manure 4,000 lb.
Coimbatore	Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. or groundnut cake 425 lb. or green manure 6,000 lb.
Pattambi	Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. or groundnut-cake 425 lb or green manure 5,000 lb.
	Combination of organic and incorganic nitrogen.
Maruteru	Green leaf 2,000 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 100 lb.
Pattambi	1. Castor cake 700 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb.
	2. Green leaf 4,000 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb.
	3. Groundnut-cake 425 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb.
	Combination of nitrogen and phosphatic manures.
Samalkot	1. Green manure 5,000 lb. plus super phosphate 170 lb.
	2. Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. plus super phosphate 170 lb.
	3. Green manure 2,250 lb. plus super phosphate 170 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb.
Maruteru	1. Green leaf 2,000 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 160 lb. plus super phosphate 180 lb.
	2. Groundnut-cake 650 lb. plus flour phosphate to supply 48 lb. of $P^2 O^5$.

Name of Research Station typical of the tract.	*Dosage.*
	Purely nitrogenous manures.
Aduthurai	1. Ammonium sulphate 100 lb. plus super phosphate 75 lb.
	2. Green leaf 2,000 lb. plus super phosphate 112 lb.
Coimbatore	Green leaf 5,000 lb. plus super phosphate 112 lb.
Pattambi .. .	Green leaf 5,000 lb. plus super phosphate 112 lb.

Statement III.

Clause (c)--

The maximum and minimum yields of paddy obtained from the treatments referred to in Statement II.

I. Green manure experiment.

Agricultural Research Station.	*Doses of green manure applied (lb. per acre).*	*Yield in lb. per acre.* Without green manure (control).	With green manure minimum.	Maximum.
Maruteru	2,000—4,000	1,500	1,725	2,055
Samalkota	4,500—6,750	3,000	3,810	..
		2,000	..	2,700
Anakapalle	3,000—8,000	2,300	2,576	..
		1,800	2,178	..
		1,800	2,592	2,718
Coimbatore	4,500—6,000	2,400	2,736	2,808
Pattambi	4,000—8,000	1,500	..	1,725
		1,600	..	2,256
		1,800	..	2,286
		1,300	..	1,846

II. Comparison of yields with green manure and ammonium sulphate.

Agricultural Research Station.	*Yield per acre in lb.* No manure (control).	Green manure.	Ammonium sulphate.	*Dosage of nitrogen.* RS.
Samalkot	3,000	3,275	3,360	30
Maruteru (2nd crop) ..	1,500	2,010	1,920	22
Aduthurai	2,500	3,725	3,125	30
Coimbatore	3,300	3,760	4,191	30
Pattambi (1st crop) ..	1,300	1,850	1,846	30
Do 2nd crop) ..	1,700	2,260	2,280	30

III. Super-phosphate in combination with green manure.

Agricultural Research Station.	*Acre yield in lb.* No manure (control).	Green manure.	Super alone.	Green manure plus super.	*Levels of* Nitrogen. LB.	Phosphoric acid. LB.
Samalkot (2nd crop) ..	1,900	..	..	2,489	30	30
Maruteru	1,500	1,605	..	1,900	12	32
Aduturai (1st crop) ..	2,500	..	..	..	30	30
Do. (2nd crop) ..	1,700	..	1,785	..	30	30
Coimbatore	2,100	2,625	2,300	2,625	12	20
	2,100	2,470	2,520	2,940	20	30

16th July 1953]

IV. Higher doses of nitrogen up to 120 lb. with three levels of phosporic acid.

Agricultural Research Station.	Nitrogen lb. per acre (as ammonium sulphate). 0 lb.	30 lb.	60 lb.	90 lb.	120 lb.	Remarks,
	Acre yield in lb. per acre.					
Coimbatore I crop (average for two years).	2,741 100·0	3,005 109·6	3,236 118·1	3,210 117·1	3,186 116·2	There is proportionate increase up to 60 lb. after which due to rank growth and consequent unsetting the yield is affected.
Pattambi I crop (average for two years).	2,040 100·0	2,149 105·3	2,255 110·5	2,320 113·7	2,355 115·4	The increase is directly proportionate to dose of nitrogen.
II crop (average for two years).	3,138 100·0	3,236 103·1	3,248 103·5	3,344 106·6	3,406 108·5	
Maruteru I crop .. (average for two years).	2,227 100·0	2,234 100·3	2,203 98·9	1,998 89·7	1,632 73·3	The rapid fall in yield as nitrogen increases is due to premature logging consequent on rank growth.
II crop (average for two years).	2,357 100·0	2,512 106·6	2,586 109·7	2,624 111·3	2,559 108·6	The increase in yield is not commensurate with increase in nitrogen.
Aduthurai Kuruvai crop.	2,794 100·0	3,239 115·9	3,422 122·1	3,750 134·2	3,771 135·0	The increase is directly proportional to increase in dose of nitrogen.
Samba crop ..	4,138 100·0	4,343 104·9	4,300 104·0	3,978 96·1	3,760 90·9	As nitrogen dose is increased beyond 30 lb. there is a fall in yield.

Agricultural Research Station.	P_2O_5 lb per acre. 0	30	60	Remarks.
Coimbatore I crop .. (average for two years).	2,962 100·0	3,109 105·0	3,145 106·2	There is a fair response up to 30 lb. phosphoric acid.
Pattambi I crop (average for two years).	2,213 100·0	2,212 100·0	2,232 100·9	The increase in yield is not commensurate with increase in phospherous pentoxid.
II crop (average for two years).	3,265 100·0	3,225 98·8	3,333 102·1	
Maruteru I crop (average for two years).	1,995 100·0	2,119 106·2	2,091 105·0	The differences in yield are erratic.
II crop (average for two years).	2,513 100·0	2,526 100·5	2,565 102·1	The increases are not commensurate with increase in dose of phosphoric acid.
Aduthurai Kuruvai (average for two years).	3,340 100·0	3,406 102·0	3,434 102·8	The increases in yield are not commensurate with increased dose of phosphoric acid.
Samba (average for two years). ..	4,105 100·0	4,077 99·3	4,130 100·1	

[16th July 1953

V. With a small quantity of green leaf as basal (preliminary) dressing, ammonium sulphate, 20 to 30 lb. gives good yields.

(Ammonium sulphate as basal dressing of leaf.)

Agricultural Research Station.	Doses per acre in lb.		N. applied per acre in lb.			Yield per acre in lb.		
	Green leaf.	Ammonium sulphate.	Green leaf.	Ammonium sulphate.	Total.	No manure (control.)	Manured.	Increase in per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Maruteru ..	2,000	80	12	16	28	1,500	2,140	40
	2,000	160	12	32	44	1,500	2,160	44
	2,000	240	12	48	60	1,500	2,340	56
Coimbatore ..	2,000	100	12	20	32	3,000	3,300	10
	2,000	200	12	40	52	3,000	3,510	17
	2,000	400	12	80	92	3,000	3,930	31

STATEMENT IV.

Clause (c)—

Japanese method of manuring and the average yield obtained.

Manuring of paddy in Japan.—Green manure of Astragalus species (soya bean variety) is sown in the field. Soya beans are also used as green manure and applied three weeks before transplanting.

If no green manure crop is grown, green leaf up to the quantity available is cut from the nearby forests and applied to fields. Lime (to help green to decompose in certain areas) at 700 lb. per acre is also applied.

Over the green manure applications, the following artificial fertilisers are applied :—

Ammonium sulphate to supply 58 to 135 lb. of nitrogen per acre, i.e., 290 to 675 lb. of ammonium sulphate.

Phosphoric acid to supply 35 to 90 lb.—200 lb. to 500 lb. of super.

Potash to supply 50 to 100 lb. per acre as potassium sulphate or chloride. This is done only on some farms.

Other materials which are used as food for the plant are used as given below :—

(i) Barn yard manure (cattle manure).

(ii) Compost, tank silt.

(iii) Night-soil (human excrement).

(iv) Green manure.

(v) Ammonium sulphate.

(vi) Calcium cyanide.

(vii) Soya bean oil-cake.

(viii) Fishmeal.

(ix) Rice bran.

(x) Rape seed meal.

(xi) Superphosphate.

(xii) Wood ashes.

(xiii) Potassium sulphate.

(xiv) Potassium chloride.

All the manures except green manure are applied in dry condition and as soon as the mixing is over, water is let in and puddled.

Yields.—No information is available giving details about yields of different types of manuring in Japan. The average yields of paddy per acre for five-year periods, i.e., 1936–40 when there was supply of artificials and 1941–45 when due to war the supply of artificials was restricted are given below :—

1936–40	..	Paddy 3,370 lb.	(74·8 bushels or 45 lb. each.)
1941–45	..	Do. 3,030 lb.	

STATEMENT V.

Leaflet on the Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation as modified to suit conditions in the Madras State.

I. In the Japanese method of growing paddy stress is laid on—

(A) Raising robust seedlings in thinly sown seed beds,

(B) proper manuring, and

(C) adequate after-care of the crop.

II. *Raising of seedlings.*—(1) *Methods in vogue.*—In the Madras State there are three methods of preparation of seed-beds, (i) dry, (ii) moist and (iii) wet. For every acre of the planted area the area of seed bed should be 7 to 8 cents.

Dry nurseries are raised in areas like the West Coast where there is adequate rain during the sowing season.

The moist seed-beds are common for the first crop in the delta districts where the time of availability of irrigation water for transplanting is uncertain, for under this method the growth of seedlings can be adjusted.

Wet seed-beds are raised in places where there is assured supply of water for all operations.

(2) *Preparation of seed-bed*—(*a*) *Dry and moist seed-beds.*—(i) Select a suitable area for seed-bed and plough repeatedly. Apply about 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre and plough until a fine filth is obtained.

(ii) Form beds of convenient size 4 to 5 feet wide and about 3″ above the level of the ground. A space of one foot wide is left between the beds to facilitate weeding and watering.

(*b*) *Wet seed-bed.*—(i) Repeatedly plough the selected area with the summer showers. Apply 6 to 8 cart-loads of green leaves or 15 to 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre about ten days before the time of sowing.

(ii) Level and form beds of convenient size with channels at regular intervals for irrigation and draining the area.

[16th July 1953

III. *Seed selection.*—(*a*) The Madras Agricultural Department has evolved 172 improved strains to suit the different tracts and seasons in over 80 per cent of the paddy area in the State. Every ryot should aim at developing his seed requirements in a specially selected part of his field. If he has no stock of improved seeds suited for the particular season and area, he should obtain the seeds from the local Agricultural Demonstrator or approved seed farm grower.

(*b*) Heavier seeds have been found to give better result in the case of the short-duration varieties only. Separate the heavier seeds by immersing the seeds in salt water solution prepared by dissolving half a Madras measure of salt in a gallon (6 kerosene oil bottles) of water. This quantity of solution would be sufficient to treat 20 lb. of seeds required for sowing in an acre. For medium and long-duration varieties, separate merely the chaff by immersing the seeds in water.

(*c*) In areas where foot rot is prevalent the seed should be washed with water, air-dried and treated with Agrosan G. or Coresan powder. Two tolas of the powder will be sufficient for treating 20 lb. of seed.

NOTE.—Agrosan and Coresan are highly poisonous and should be handled carefully and treated seeds should not be used for any other purpose. Wash the treated seeds to remove the chemicals and air-dry.

IV. *Sowing.*—(*a*) Sow at the rate of one viss (3 lb.) of paddy seeds for every cent of seed-bed. This quantity may be reduced in the case of the finer varieties and increased for coarser varieties. Thicker sowing results in weak seedlings.

(*b*) In a separate portion of the seed-bed sow *sesbania speciosa* for planting in the margins of the paddy field as explained in greater detail later under "Self-sufficiency in green manures." About ¼ lb. of Sesbania seed may be sown in one cent of land for producing enough seedlings to produce 4,000 to 6,000 lb. of green manure.

(*c*) *Sowing in dry nursery.*—(1) Before sowing, smoothen the surface and cover the seed-bed with a thin layer of ash.

(2) If there is no rain within three days after sowing, sprinkle water carefully.

(*d*) *Sowing in wet seed-beds.*—(1) The selected seeds should be sprouted by soaking the seeds in water. For this purpose, the seeds are put in a gunny bag and immersed in water for 12 to 24 hours. The water is drained and the bag kept in a dark place covered with straw and weights are placed over it. After 24 hours the grains begin to sprout.

(2) Irrigate the seed-bed and drain the water at the time of sowing leaving only about half an inch of water over the bed.

(3) Drain off the water a day after sowing and regulate the subsequent watering according to weather conditions.

(*e*) *Care of seedlings.*—(1) The seedlings should remain on the land for 20–25 days in the case of the short-duration varieties and 30–35 days in the case of medium or long-duration varieties. Normally the seed-bed duration is reckoned at one week for every month in the life of the crop from sowing to harvest, e.g., for a five months' duration crop the age of the seedlings should be five weeks at the time of transplanting.

16th July 1953]

(2) Remove all weeds carefully from the seed-bed.

(3) Water regularly if there are no rains.

(4) If the seedlings have not grown well, apply 1 lb. of ammonium sulphate for every cent to push up the growth.

V. *Manuring of paddy.*—(*a*) To secure high yields, the paddy field should be properly manured.

(*b*) Best results are obtained by applying organic manures (green manures farm-yard manure or composts) and inorganic fertilizers (nitrogenous fertilizers, like ammonium sulphate, phosphatic fertilizers like super-phosphates, bone ash, bone-meal), etc.

(*c*) The optimum dose of organic manures per acre in 4 to 6 cart-loads of green manure or 10 to 15 cart-loads of farm-yard manure or composts.

(*d*) Nitrogenous fertilizers induce vegetative growth and phosphatic fertilizers promote yield of grain.

(*e*) The optimum dose of ammonium sulphate is 150 lb. per acre. In areas where blast is endemic not more than 100 lb. should be applied unless a blast resistant variety is grown.

(*f*) Reduce the dose of ammonium sulphate if there is premature lodging.

(*g*) The optimum dose of phosphatic fertilizers is 150 lb. of super-phosphate or bone-meal. Increase this if there is excessive leafy growth.

(*h*) The dosage of organic and inorganic manures may be increased or reduced on the basis of the response of crop. Always regulate the dosage to suit local conditions and past experience of your field.

VI. *Self-sufficiency in green manure.*—(*a*) Hardly 20 per cent of the paddy area in the State is manured with five cart-loads of organic manure for want of adequate supplies.

(*b*) Among organic manure it is easy to step-up production of only green manures.

(*c*) To obtain four to six cart-loads of green leaves per acre, green manure may be raised *in situ*.

(*d*) Where the soils are light, sow 30 lb. of kolingi (wild indigo) about seven days before the harvest of paddy. Pulses like green or blackgram can be sown along with 15 to 20 lb. of kolingi per acre.

(*e*) For medium and heavy soils where irrigation can be had in June or July and transplantation goes on till September, a green manure crop of daincha sunnhemp, pillipesara or *Sesbania speciosa* may be raised in the field by sowing 20 to 30 lb. of seeds after receipt of irrigation water.

NOTE.—Heavy soils should not be ploughed if no green manure or other crop is raised as such ploughing depresses the yield of paddy.

(*f*) Every ryot should aim at producing his requirements of green manure on the sport by raising *Clyrcidia maculata* on the bigger field bunds and by utilizing the margins of the field for growing *Sesbania speciosa*. One line of sesbania planted 2 inches apart along with the paddy seedlings in the field will grow up to 10 feet in three to four months without affecting the paddy crop. By the time paddy is harvested four to six cart-loads of green manure can be got which can be either applied to the paddy crop that follows immediately or dried and stocked without composting and applied when necessary.

[16th July 1953

(*g*) The ryot should leave a few plants of sesbania for seed production. Each plant will produce up to 4 oz. of seeds and therefore a few plants will be enough to make a ryot self-sufficient in sesbania seeds.

VII. *Preparing the field.*—(1) After the receipt of irrigation water, plough the land well.

(2) Apply green manure uniformly at 4 to 6,000 lb. per acre and plough it in at least a week before transplanting paddy.

(3) Where green leaf is not available, apply cattle manure at ten cart-loads per acre.

(4) Trim the bunds and fill cracks to prevent leakage of water.

(5) In areas deficient in phosphates, give a final ploughing with very little water in the field. Apply super-phosphate at 150 lb. per acre by placing it in the furrow and cover it with a levelling board.

VIII. *Transplantation.*—The number of plants per hole and the spacing will vary with variety, duration of crop, the season of planting and the fertility of the field. Proper spacing may vary from 4 inches to 9 inches. In the early varieties, closer spacing and planting of seedlings up to five per hole can be adopted. In the case of the long-duration varieties, fewer seedlings per hole with wider spacing produce best results. Optimum spacing for each field should be determined by the cultivator himself from his experience. Planting regularly in rows will help inter-culture and weeding.

IX. *After-care.*—(1) Fifteen days after planting, drain the field.

(2) Apply 150 lb. of ammonium sulphate immediately before the first weeding.

(3) Remove the weeds and loosen the soil around the plants with the hand or feet to the extent possible.

(4) Irrigate the field thereafter at suitable intervals depending upon the season.

(5) In the case of the second crop apply 150 lb. of ammonium sulphate before first weeding and 75 lb. a fortnight later.

(6) Stop all field operations about two weeks before flowering.

16th July 1953]

Appendix XXII.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 82 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 293 infra.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of Harijan Uplift in each district during the years 1950–51 *and* 1951–52.

Serial number and district.	1950–51. RS.	1951–52. RS.
1 Visakhapatnam	85,156	64,266
2 East Godavari	6,48,376	6,37,446
3 West Godavari	4,18,358	2,15,764
4 Krishna	4,62,906	5,16,529
5 Guntur	2,81,847	5,74,966
6 Nellore	4,18,750	4,75,035
7 Cuddapah	1,49,223	1,47,610
8 Anantapur	1,24,728	1,44,752
9 Bellary	1,85,315	2,86,181
10 Kurnool	1,33,863	1,67,228
11 Chingleput	4,56,180	84,904
12 Chittoor	1,42,141	1,20,020
13 North Arcot	6,74,958	6,79,654
14 South Arcot	8,17,017	8,83,892
15 Tanjore	3,78,958	11,47,905
16 Tiruchirappalli	5,74,125	5,22,836
17 Madurai	8,09,969	11,95,645
18 Ramanathapuram	1,52,275	2,13,850
19 Tirunelveli	1,43,969	1,98,035
20 Coimbatore	61,076	1,27,168
21 The Nilgiris	60,794	91,803
22 Salem	1,54,849	,84,643
23 South Kanara	1,84,562	2,16,080
24 Malabar	3,36,382	3,29,123
25 Srikakulam	58,802	49,760
26 Madras City	6,26,004	6,01,363

[16th July 1953

APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 84 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 293 supra.]

Statements showing the amounts spent under the Well-subsidy Schemes and the Tank Improvement Schemes are furnished in Annexures I and II. The Well-subsidy Scheme was first introduced in this State in 1944 and the Tank Improvement Scheme has been in operation since 1949–50.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Annexures.

ANNEXURE I.

Amount spent under the various Well-subsidy Schemes.

District.	*Wells scheme, 1944.* *Old wells.*	*Wells scheme, 1944.* *New wells.*	*Accelerated scheme, 1946.* *New wells.*			*Accelerated scheme, 1946.* *Old wells.*			*Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, 1946.* *New wells.*	*Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, 1946.* *Old wells.*	*New Well-subsidy Scheme,* 1947–48.	*New Well-subsidy Scheme,* 1948–49.	*New Well-subsidy Scheme,* 1949–50.	*New Well-subsidy Scheme,* 1950–51.	*New Well-subsidy Scheme,* 1951–52.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Srikakulam	Break-up particulars not available.		..			..			..	..	1,05,000	4,03,300	3,88,500	1,48,500	71,000
Visakhapatnam ..			2,65,750	0	0	8,280	0	0	..	..	4,29,000	3,95,000	3,61,000	1,26,500	2,00,000
East Godavari ..			1,93,450	0	0	7,000	0	0	..	..	1,51.200	2,38,250	2,19,750	1,24,750	..
West Godavari ..			450	0	0	450	0	0	..	..	82,800	1,00,000	1,85,000	83,000	..
Krishna			1,26,980	0	0	26,492	0	0	..	..	5,76,600	3,65,750	4,50,000	1,74,750	..
Guntur			1,87,198	0	0	46,332	0	0	..	..	6,30,475	7,00,000	5,17,500	1,92,000	..
Nellore			7,71,258	0	0	3,62.910	0	0	..	..	6,12,350	7,72,050	6.20,750	2,15,000	1,99,500
Cuddapah			2,23,085	0	0	34,805	0	0	1,12,840	1,800	5,17,600	6,13,000	5,49,350	2,07,750	..
Kurnool			1,16,717	0	0	63.091	0	0	1,35,670	33,570	6,40,720	5,97,800	4,22,500	2,10,000	..
Bellary			77,370	0	0	35,219	0	0	3,48,855	26,237	3,41,950	2,97,500	2,49,600	1,41,500	..
Anantapur			2,57,963	0	0	1,10,516	0	0	4,07,325	90,980	7,02,410	6,51,200	5,42,950	2,07,750	..
Chittoor			17,90,700	0	0	5,41,087	0	0	..	..	10,15,490	14,00,250	10,65,500	6,65,750	6,25,000
Chingleput			26,74,753	0	0	4,34,059	0	0	..	..	9,12,865	14,75,000	11,50,000	5,46,300	6,83,700
North Arcot ..			32,04,910	0	0	12,24.735	0	0	..	..	3,17,870	5,00,000	11,17,650	5,45,000	8,87,500
South Arcot ..			11,14,650	0	0	1,21,020	0	0	..	..	10,33,550	12,74,850	10,74,450	5,75,000	1,02,500
Tanjore			3,76,837	8	0	25,090	0	0	..	..	9,200	23,310	50,000	33,000	..
Tiruchirappalli ..			10,36,705	0	0	1,09,522	0	0	..	..	18,96,000	13,60,900	10,22,000	5,08,000	65,000
Coimbatore			7,64,700	0	0	2,50,700	0	0	..	..	9,38,700	8,00,000	7.50,000	3,05,000	..
Madurai			7,65,250	0	0	1,89,695	0	0	..	..	8,17,370	8,75,000	7,70,000	5,25,000	3,65,000
Ramanathapuram ..			13,42,945	0	0	1,10,570	0	0	..	..	18,63,408	13,58,000	10,16,000	6,66,750	2,71,000
Salem			11,83,934	0	0	8,77,709	8	0	..	..	13,24,500	14,56,655	11,29,330	5,07,800	..
Tirunelveli			10,73,283	8	0	1,14,568	0	0	..	..	11,13,080	9,05,800	9,49,250	6,34,850	3,00,000
South Kanara ..			8,435	0	0	2,095	2	0	..	..	42,530	14,200	19,855	15,600	..
Malabar			38,322	0	0	9,166	0	0	..	..	1,59,099	1,11,871	78.015	28,500	..
Total ..	98,500		1,76,05,146	0	0	47,05,111	10	0	10,04,890	1,52,587	1,62,33,767	1,66,89,686	1,46,98,950	73,88,050	37,70,200
Old tanks ..											2,05,255		2,09,315	1,15,400	
New tanks ..											1,01,399		1,40,025	90,600	

[16th July 1953

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the amounts spent under the Tank Improvement Schemes from 1949–50 to 1951–52 in Madras State.

District.	Amount spent during 1949–50 under the Tank Improvement Scheme.		Amount spent during 1950–51 under the Tank Improvement Scheme.		Amount spent during 1951–52 under the Tank Improvement Scheme.	
	By the Superintending Engineer, Food Production.	By the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	By the Superintending Engineer, Food Production.	By the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	By the Superintending Engineer, Food Production.	By the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	3,14,350	22,605	2,70,456	37,904
2 Visakhapatnam ..	64,324	..	12,10,921	44,928	2,80,006	28,070
3 East Godavri ..	1,08,187	..	4,61,377	83,705	4,21,872	18,520
4 West Godavari	..	..	1,15,018	26,439	2,80,167	77,183
5 Krishna	..	..	7,30,051	..	5,75,589	..
6 Guntur	..	10,025	50,412	14,682	1,00,666	2,287
7 Nellore	2,17,618	39,502	14,36,905	1,09,586	13,30,364	11,770
8 Kurnool	..	..	24,375	30,824	33,049	58,534
9 Cuddapah ..	..	..	32,297	20,537	89,957	18,118
10 Chittoor ..	9,124	765	5,79,784	40,650	7,13,595	35,270
11 North Arcot ..	29,100	..	3,21,500	..	2,68,187	920
12 South Arcot ..	10,053	33,021	1,13,961	2,30,996	1,47,243	1,49,463
13 Tanjore ..	..	..	35,601	..	1,65,406	..
14 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	42,161	..	1,68,707	..
15 Madurai ..	68,087	..	2,91,235	5,100	3,05,373	10,955
16 Tirunelveli ..	29,803	..	3,13,907	1,05,585	2,49,763	1,51,061
17 Ramanathapuram.	1,60,895	..	14,15,011	..	12,50,734	..
18 Salem	..	..	45,000	12,171	78,047	..
19 Chingleput ..	29,100	93,707	3,26,315	4,27,849	2,71,857	4,11,029
20 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	20,004	..
21 Coimbatore ..	..	39,624	..	28,248	..	33,361
22 Anantapur ..	..	..	..	82,195	..	73,076
23 Bellary ..	..	..	..	64,202	..	42,756
24 Excavation of a channel in Kalahasti taluk.	..	..	..	..	28,000	..
Total ..	7,26,291	2,16,644	78,60,181	13,50,302	70,49,042	11,60,277

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 93 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 298 supra.]

Districts.	Medical Officers.						Compounders.						Nurses.						Maternity Assistants.					
	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Harijans.	Christian converts.	Others.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Harijans.	Christian converts.	Others.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Harijans.	Christian converts.	Others.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Harijans.	Christian converts.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Anantapur ..	17	..	17	..	4	13	17	..	17	..	2	15	12	..	12	..	2	10	7	..	7	..	4	3
Bellary ..	33	..	33	..	..	33	22	..	22	..	3	19	46	..	46	..	1	45	13	..	13	..	2	11
Cuddapah ..	12	..	12	..	2	10	11	..	11	..	3	8	20	..	20	..	14	6	6	..	6	..	5	1
Chingleput ..	28	..	28	..	3	25	19	..	19	..	2	17	27	..	27	..	2	25	7	..	7	..	2	5
Chittoor ..	13	..	13	1	1	11	16	..	16	..	2	14	24	..	24	..	8	16	6	..	6	..	4	2
Coimbatore ..	47	..	47	..	11	36	55	..	55	2	5	48	43	..	43	..	25	18	19	..	19	2	5	12
East Godavari	40	..	40	..	..	40	31	..	31	2	..	29	44	..	44	1	..	43	15	..	15	4	..	11
Guntur ..	32	..	32	..	4	28	28	..	28	..	6	22	33	..	33	..	23	10	15	..	15	..	8	7
Krishna	21	..	21	..	2	19	17	..	17	..	3	14	36	..	36	2	23	11	8	..	8	..	6	2
Madurai ..	34	..	34	..	..	34	39	..	39	..	..	39	67	..	67	..	..	67	11	..	11	..	..	11
Nellore ..	17	..	17	..	..	17	14	..	14	..	3	11	24	..	24	..	12	12	7	..	7	..	7	..
Nilgiris ..	18	..	18	..	..	18	17	..	17	..	..	17	31	..	31	..	..	31	11	..	11	..	3	8
Ramanathapuram	18	..	18	..	2	16	20	..	20	..	2	18	18	..	18	..	6	12	11	..	11	..	5	6
Salem ..	21	..	21	..	5	16	22	..	22	1	1	20	31	..	31	..	14	17	9	..	9	..	4	5
South Kanara	17	..	17	..	..	17	19	..	19	..	..	19	31	..	31	..	..	31	9	..	9	..	..	9
Tirunelveli ..	19	..	19	..	..	19	21	..	21	..	3	18	33	..	33	..	1	32	9	..	9	..	3	6
Tanjore ..	34	..	34	..	..	34	36	..	36	..	1	35	74	..	74	1	11	62	12	..	12	..	2	10
Visakhapatnam	55	..	55	..	6	49	57	..	57	..	10	47	106	15	121	2	55	64	19	6	25	..	13	12
West Godavari	20	..	20	..	..	20	18	..	18	..	4	14	18	..	18	2	9	7	11	..	11	1	8	2
North Arcot ..	24	..	24	1	8	15	26	..	26	..	2	24	33	..	33	..	22	11	14	..	14	..	7	7
South Arcot ..	23	..	23	..	10	13	16	..	16	..	..	16	36	..	36	1	18	17	8	..	8	2	4	2
Kurnool ..	14	..	14	..	..	14	16	..	16	..	..	16	22	..	22	..	..	22	10	..	10	..	..	10
Malabar ..	46	..	46	..	..	46	59	..	59	..	..	59	115	..	115	1	..	114	24	..	24	1	..	23
Madras ..	153	..	153	1	13	139	95	2	97	3	12	82	402	..	402	1	64	337	4	..	4	..	3	1
Tiruchirappalli	38	..	38	..	..	38	42	..	42	..	..	42	68	..	68	..	..	68	24	..	24	1	..	23
Total ..	794	..	794	3	71	720	733	2	735	8	64	663	1,394	15	1,409	11	310	1,088	289	6	295	11	95	189

[16th July 1953

APPENDIX XXV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 97 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 299 supra.]

Statement showing the number of buses withdrawn from service on each route in West Godavari district as on 31st December 1952.

Serial number and name of route.	Number of buses withdrawn from services in West Godavari district as on 31st December 1952.	Reasons for such withdrawal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Jeelugumilli-Polavaram.	2	The permit of one bus was cancelled as the permit holder surrendered the permit as unremunerative. The permit of the second bus was cancelled by the Regional Transport Authority, West Godavari, on 24th October 1952.
2 Bhimadole R.S.-Dwarakatirumala.	1	The permit of the bus was cancelled as the permit holder surrendered the permit.
3 Eluru-Kamavarapukota.	1	The renewal of permit of one bus was refused by the Regional Transport Authority on 8th April 1952.
4 Koderu-Bhimavaram.	4	The permit of one bus was cancelled by the Regional Transport Authority on 24th October 1952 and three buses were stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
5 Kovvur-Polavaram via Gutala.	3	Stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
6 Kovvur-Jeelugumilli.	2	Do.
7 Eluru-Kovvur via Gopalapuram.	1	Do.
8 Eluru-Aswaraopeta	2	Do.
9 Nidadavole-Eluru.	1	Do.

16th July 1953]

Serial number and name of route.	Number of buses withdrawn from service in West Godavari district as on 31st December 1952.	Reasons for such withdrawal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
10 Eluru-Tanuku.	3	Stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
11 Narasapur-Juvvalapalem.	1	Do.
12 Koderu–Narasapur.	2	Do.
13 Tadepalligudem-Sidhantam.	1	Do.
14 Sidhantam-Mogaltur.	1	Do.
15 Sidhantam-Bhimavaram.	2	Do.
16 Eluru-Dwarakatirumala.	1	Do.
17 Nidadavole-Narasapur.	4	Two buses were stopped for renewal of fitness certificate and two were seized by the financier for non-payment of premium instalment amount.
18 Tanuku-Tadepalligudem.	1	Stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
19 Kovvur-Polavaram via Koyyalagudem.	1	Do.

Appendix XXVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 100 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 300 supra.]

Name of the Educational district.	*Divisional Inspectors.*	*District Educational Officers.*	*Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants.*	*Junior Deputy Inspectors.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari ..	..	..	1 (Mala)	1 (Adi-Andhra).
East Krishna ..	..	..	1 (Adi-Andhra)*	..
West Krishna ..	..	..	..	..
North Guntur ..	..	..	2 (Mala)	..
South Guntur ..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	1 (Adi-Dravida) (Valluva)	1 (Adi-Dravida) (Hindu)
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	3 (Adi-Dravida) (Hindu)
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli East ..	..	..	..	1 Pariyan.
Tirunelveli West ..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore East ..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore West ..	..	..	..	..
Madurai	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..
Salem	..	..	..	1 Parayan.
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	1 (Kudubi)	..	..
South Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
Central Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
North Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	1 (Mundala)	..

* A permanent Deputy Inspector of Schools on other duty as Headmaster.

NOTE.—(1) There are two other Officers in the Madras Educational Service, belonging to Harijan Community (Adi-Andhra and Adi-Dravida) in the cadre of District Educational Officers, who are now officiating in other posts.

(2) Two candidates, belong to the Adi-Dravida Community selected by the Madras Public Service Commission, in June 1952, to the category of District Educational Officers, and Lecturers in Training Colleges, are now undergoing administrative training.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX XXVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 52 asked by Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, pages 277–278 supra.]

ANNEXURE.

(1) In any case in which a loan has been applied for under this Act the applicant, and at any time during the currency of a loan that has been granted under it, the grantee, shall be bound—

(a) to comply with any general or special order of the Provincial Government relative to the inspection of the premises, buildings, or plaint or stock in hand of the industrial business or enterprise;

(b) to permit the inspection of all accounts relative to the industrial business or enterprise;

(c) to furnish full returns of all products manufactured or sold both as regards description and quantity;

(d) to maintain such special accounts or to furnish such statement as the Provincial Government may from time to time require;

(e) to submit the accounts of the industrial business or enterprise to such audit as the Provincial Government may prescribe—vide section 11 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

Control of business assigned.—In any case in which a loan or loans is or are granted under this Act amounting to two lakhs of rupees or upwards, the Provincial Government shall, and in any other case may be, by the appointment of Government directors or otherwise, take power to ensure such control over the conduct of the business or enterprise as shall suffice in their opinion to safeguard their interests.

(2) *Repayment of loans.*—Every loan granted under this Act shall be made repayable by instalments within such period from the date of actual advance of the loan, or when the loan is advanced in instalments from the date of payment of the last instalment, as may be fixed by the order granting the loan.

The period fixed as aforesaid shall not exceed twenty years unless the Provincial Government shall, by general or by special order, extend the same—section 12 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

(3) No recipient of State aid shall pay any dividend or distribute or take any profits in excess of such percentage rate upon the amount of the capital of the industrial business or enterprise as the Provincial Government may fix from time to time until the conditions on which the State aid has been granted are fulfilled. The balance of the profits, after setting aside proper amounts for depreciation or obsolescence of plant and buildings, and for the

payment of interest on debentures of loans, shall be carried to a reserve fund to be utilized in such manners as the Provincial Government may approve—vide section 17 of the Act.

(4) All moneys payable under this Act including any interest chargeable thereon and cost if any, incurred, if not paid when due may be recovered from the person aided and his surety, if any, under the law for the time being in force as they were arrears of land revenue.

When any sum due as aforesaid is paid by the surety or is recovered from him or out of his property under sub-section (1) the Collector shall, on the application of the surety, so far as possible recover the same from the person aided and pay the same to the surety—vide section 18 of the Act.

(5) The interest charged on the loans advanced under the Act shall not be less than one-half per cent above the rate at which the Madras Government have last borrowed for the Provincial Loan Account—vide rule 3 of the rules framed under section 19 (b) (7) of the Act.

(6) Every loan or subsidy shall be applied to the purposes for which it is granted. If, at any time, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government that the loan or subsidy or any part of it has been misapplied, the whole unpaid balance of the loan or subsidy with interest and costs, if any, shall become immediately payable and shall be recovered in the manner laid down in sub-section (1) of section 18—vide rule 14-A of the rules framed under section 19 (b) (2) of the Act.

(7) The recipient of any State Aid under the Act shall be bound to permit the Director of Industries, or any person deputed by him general or special order in writing or any other person authorized in this behalf by the Provincial Government, to inspect the premises, buildings, plant, stock in hand and accounts of the industrial business or enterprise in respect of which the Aid has been granted and to grant facilities for all or any of these purposes—vide rule 15 of the rules framed under section 19 (8) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

(8) The recipient of any State aid shall maintain in good and substantial repair the premises, buildings, machinery, plant and all other properties mortgaged to the Provincial Government as security for the loan. He shall, unless exempted by the Provincial Government insure the mortgaged properties against loss or damage by fire and shall duly and punctually pay the premia payable in respect thereof as and when they become due and payable. In the event of failure to carry out any repairs or to effect the insurance or pay the premia when due, the Director of Industries may himself do so or cause them to be done and incur the expenditure necessary therefor. The expenditure so incurred shall be recovered in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Act—vide rule 15-A (1) of the rules framed under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

16th July 1953]

(9) The accounts of any industrial business or enterprise in respect of which State aid has been granted shall be examined and audited at least once in every year by an auditor approved by the Provincial Government and it shall be the duty of such auditor to outline the method on which the books of the particular industrial business or enterprise are kept in the manner outlined by the Auditor, the Provincial Government, may, at the cost of such industrial business or enterprise and for such period as they may consider necessary appoint an auditor, accountant or other officer for the preparation of such books—vide rule 16 or rules framed under section 19 (*b*) (9) of the Act.

(10) A return shall be made once in every year certified by such auditor and the return shall show—

(1) a full and complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the business,

(2) a valuation of the assets as prescribed by rule 11 above; and

(3) a working or manufacturing account showing—

(*a*) the outturn of the industrial business or enterprise with the cost per unit of such outturn; and

(*b*) the profit or the loss on the marketing of the products produced—vide rule 17 of the rules framed under the Act.

(11) Loans shall be payable by fixed annual instalments in discharge of both principal and interest. The date of the payment of each annual instalment shall be fixed so as to coincide with the time of making out a balance sheet. Subject to the above conditions the Provincial Government shall have discretion to fix the date of payment of the first instalment: Provided that such instalment shall not be payable at an earlier date than one full year from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last instalment of the loan—vide rule 19 of the rules framed under section 19 (*b*) (13) of the Act.

(12) On every instalment of interest or of principal and the interest which is not paid on the date fixed for payment a penalty at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until the 1st day of January 1938 and at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum after that date shall be levied from the said date provided that the authority granting the loan may in cases in which he finds sufficient reason for doing so remit such penalties in whole, or in part, subject to the payment of interim interest during moratorium period—vide rule 22 of the rules framed under the Act.

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